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MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE

Here are 6 companies with assets around $$2^{1/2}$$ billion.



I run the one you never heard of.



Put me on What's My Line, and I'd give the panel fits.

We're hard to pin down. At Transamerica we don't make things that roll. Things that you snap. Things that plug in. You won't find us in the stores. Or on supermarket shelves.

What's our line? Consumer service. Next to government spending, the fastest-growing area of the economy.

Instead of selling products to people, the companies we own and operate sell service to people.

Home ownership. Money to furnish homes. Insurance to cover them.

Financing for automobiles. And appliances. And vacations. And plain everyday expenses.

In 1966 our companies earned \$47 million. Per-share earnings have almost doubled in just five years.

A lot of it, after dividends, is going right back into consumer services. We have ideas for expanding into medical services. Educational services. And other growth fields.

For a starter we just broke into the movies by acquiring United Artists. And picking up in the process distribution rights to the world's most gilt-edged Bond. James.

For a company big enough to swing a deal like that it's surprising that some brokers still have to look us up in Standard & Poor's.

We don't mind. It makes good reading.

John R. Beckett President Transamerica Corp.

It doesn't make a meal any bigger.



Beck's: the light dry dinner beer from Germany

TIME LISTINGS

TELEVISION

This is what they call in the trade a "black week," one of four each year (others: Dec. 18-24, April 17-23, June 19-25) when the viewing public is busy elsewhere, when the Nielsen people don't bother with audience ratings, and when the competing networks hold back most of their big shows, Witness.

Wednesday, August 23

WEDNESDAY NIGHT MOVIE (ABC, 8-11 p.m.).* Stewart Granger, Pier Angeli, Anouk Aimée and Stanley Baker in the 1963 Bible thumper, Sodom and Gomorrah. Repeat.

BOB HOPE PRESENTS THE CHRYSLER THE-ATER (NBC, 9-10 p.m.). A tarnished film queen, Shelley Winters, flips over a couple of surfers who plan to hang ten over her \$3,000,000 jewel collection in "Wipeout." Repeat.

MIDDLE EAST PERSPECTIVE: "CAN PEACE BEREAK OUT" (CBS, 10-11 p.m.). Include BEREAK OUT" (CBS, 10-11 p.m.). Include and top Arab leaders. Mike Wallace is the anchor man, backed up by Winston Burdett in Israel, Richard C. Hottelet from the U.N., and Marvin Kalb, Bob Evans and Bill McLaughlin in Jordan.

Thursday, August 24

CBS THURSDAY NIGHT MOVIES (CBS, 9-11 p.m.). Kings Go Forth (1958), adapted from a novel by TIME's Joe David Brown, an interracial love story played against the background of World War II in southern France, starring Frank Sinatra, Tony Curtis and Natalie Wood. Repeat.

Saturday, August 26

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES (NBC, 9-11 p.m.). Sophia Loren, as a gangster's widow, and Anthony Quinn, her lover, seek to establish a lasting relationship despite the protests of her rebellious teen-age son in *The Black Orchid* (1959). Repeat.

Sunday, August 27
DISCOVERY 67 (ARC, 11:30-noon), "Discovery Visits New York," Part 1, to explore Manhattan's Lower East Side, Washington Square, Chinatown, the Central Park Zoo and Yorkville through the eyes of the city's children.

THE 21ST CENTURY (CBS, 6-6:30 p.m.). "Standing Room Only." How science will help feed, clothe, shelter and otherwise make life bearable for a world population of 7.5 billion by the year 2000. Repeat.

Monday, August 28 NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE (CBS, 9:30 p.m. to conclusion). The Green Bay Packers v. the Dallas Cowboys at Dallas in

the third of five N.F.L. exhibitions.

This summer's news hasn't done much to set the scene for laughter, but the laters across the country are trying to keep 'em chuckling.

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Playhouse. Luv, by Murray Schisgal, talks Freud and carries

a slapstick, Sept. 26-Oct. 8.

FISHKILL, N.Y., Cecilwood Theater. In Generation, a Midwest adman comes to visit the Greenwich Village pad of his

ME LISTINGS

newly married daughter and finds her "that way" and her hippie husband planning to deliver the baby, Aug. 29-Sept. 3. OGUNQUIT BY THE SEA, ME., Playhouse.

The Odd Couple. A pair of just-divorced males try to batch it together—and the experience sends them running back to where the girls are. Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

SKOWHEGAN, ME, Lakewood Theater.

The Owl and the Pussycat. A feline prostitute claws and purrs her way into the life of a stuffy book clerk with surprising results, Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

HAMPION N.H. Playbouse, Luy, Aug.

HAMPTON, N.H., Playhouse. Luv, Aug. 21-26; The Owl and the Pussycat, Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

DORSET, VT., Playhouse. Any Wednesday.

An executive sweetie is kept in a suite as a tax and marriage dodge until the executive wife pays a not very social call.

Aug. 31-Sept. 3.

MATUNUCK, R.I., Theater-by-the-Sea. Barefoot in the Park. If wedding albums included the days after the honeymoun, there would be pictures of the ridiculous rather than the sublime. In this Neil Simon play, the period of adjustment for a love-and-poterty wife and her meat-and-potatoes husband sparks the humor. Aug. 28-Sent. 2.

FITCHBURG, MASS., Lake Whalom Playhouse. Tom Ewell plays the put-upon psychiatrist who understands everyone but his own teen-age terribles going through The Impossible Years, Aug. 21-27.

WOODSTOCK, YT., Little Theater. Neil Si-

WOODSTOCK, VT., Little Theater. Neil Simon's Come Blow Your Horn, a tale of two brothers, reaps a harvest of hilarity, Aug. 22-26.
JENNERSTOWN, PA., Mountain Playhouse.

Never Too Late is a one-gag show that takes off when a middle-aged wife tells her very middle-aged husband that they are to have another child. Papa-to-be protests: "When he gets out of college, I'll be going on 83—if he's smart." Sept. 4-9.

ALEXANDRIA, MINN., Theater L'Homme Dieu, Molière's classic spoof of the medical profession. The Imaginary Invalid, tells of a hypochondriac hypocrite who discovers that the only way to save on bills is to become a doctor himself. Aug. 23-27.

CINEMA

UP THE DOWN STAIRCASE. Bel Kaufman's novel about a high school teacher in a Manhattan slum has been turned into an entertainment of high spirits, its sheen unscratched by the book's real point.

THE BIRDS, THE BEES AND THE ITALIANS. Director Pietro Germi (Divorce—Italian Style) conducts a boisterous travelogue through the bedrooms of a small Italian city, and finds Virna Lisi in one of them.

IN THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT. In Mississippi, two policemen, one a Negro (Sideney Politer), the other a white man (Rod Steiger), join forces to solve a murder in this subtle and meticulous study that breaks with the black-white stereotype.

THE WHISPERERS, Dame Edith Evans

THE WHISPERERS. Dame Edith Evans gives a soaring portrayal of a lonely old lady whose companions are the unheard voices that speak to her cobwebbed mind.
DIVORCE AMERICAN STYLE. A slick, cynical film that nevertheless has the courage

to show Dick Van Dyke and Debbie Reynolds as less than sympathetic. THE FAMILY WAY. A young couple (Hayley Mills, Hywel Bennett) who cannot consummate their marriage are the sub-

9 All times E.D.T.

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EUROPACAR HOLIDAY TOUR-Frankfurt. \$338. You get round-trip jet, New York-Frankfurt, 20 nights accommodation and a rented Hertz Volkswagen with the first 1000 kilometers free, Effective September 15, 1967.

EUROPACAR ALPINE TOUR, \$365, You get round-trip jet, New York-Munich, 20 nights accommodation, breakfast, and a rented Hertz Volkswagen with the first 1000 kilometers free. Effective September 15, 1967.

EUROPACAR ITALIAN TOUR. \$400. You get round-trip jet, New York-Rome, 20 nights accommodation. and a rented Fiat 850 with the first 1000 kilometers free. Effective September 15, 1967.

EUROPACAR HELLENIC TOUR-A. \$490. You get round-trip jet, New York-Athens, 20 nights accommodation and a rented Volkswagen with the first 1000 kilometers free. Effective October 1, 1967.

EUROPACAR HELLENIC TOUR-B. \$519. You get round-trip jet, New York-Athens, 20 nights accommodation in 6 hotels, breakfast, and a Volkswagen for touring the sights of Greece. Effective October 1, 1967. EUROPACAR SKI TOUR-A. \$343. You get round-trip jet, New York-Munich, 20 nights accommodation in the Arlberg, Oetz and Innsbruck ski area and a rented Hertz Volkswagen (snow tires and ski racks) with the first 1000 kilometers free, Effective December 1, 1967.

EUROPACAR SKI TOUR-B. \$343. You get round-trip jet, New York-Munich, 14 nights accommodation in the popular St. Anton and Kitzbuehel areas, some sightseeing, breakfasts, and transportation by rail and motor coach, Effective December 1, 1967.

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jects of this comedy that owes a lot of its depth to an extraordinary performance by John Mills as the groom's father.

EL DORADO. John Wayne and Robert Mitchum get the most out of a script full of raucous frontier humor in this fist-come, fist-served western.

BOOKS

Best Reading

NICHOLAS AND ALEXANDRA, by Robert K. Massie, With impassive clarity. Freelance Journalist Massie details the tragedy of the last of the Romanovs, Czar Nicholas II and his wife, two innocents in a disintegrating toy world.

BEARDSLEY, by Stanley Weintraub. Aubrey Beardsley's life was dedicated to decadence, but this evocative new biography—plus the current Beardsley revival —is evidence that he failed.

raphy—plus the current Beardsley revival
—is evidence that he failed.

RIVERS OF BLOOD, YEARS OF DARKNESS,
by Robert Conot. A skillful autopsy of
the 1965 Watts riot in Los Angeles per-

formed by a Los Angeles newspaperman.
INCREDIBLE VICTORY, by Walter Lord. A
replay of the 1942 Battle of Midway by
a specialist in the literary art of summoning un remembrance of things past.

END OF THE GAME, by Julio Cortázar. This Argentine author thinks only the un-thinkable and imagines the weird and baffling. These 15 stories, one of which was made into the movie Blow-Up, alternately amaze and appall the reader.

THE DEVIL DRIVES: A LIFE OF SIR RICHARD BURTON, by Fawn Brodie. A painstaking yet entertaining biography of the Victorian explorer and sexologist, Sir Richard Burton, a very flamboyant fellow and a hard chap to map.

NABOKOY, HIS LIFE IN ART, by Andrew Field. Though his performance as critic is generally excellent, Field contributes mainly an engrossing review of Nabokov's entire career—in Russian and English—and traces the roots of such masterpieces as Loitta and Pale Fire.

THE TIME OF FRIENDSHIP, by Paul Bowles. Tales of misanthropy, by a master etcher of the human spirit's dark side.

Best Sellers

FICTION

- 1. The Arrangement, Kazan (1 last week)
- 2. The Eighth Day, Wilder (2) 3. The Plot, Wallace (4)
- 4. The Chosen, Potok (3) 5. Washington, D.C., Vidal (5) 6. Rosemary's Baby, Levin (6)
 - Rosemary's Baby, Levin (6) The King of the Castle, Holt (7)
- A Night of Watching, Arnold (8)
 Night Falls on the City, Gainham
 The Secret of Santa Vittoria, Crichton

NONFICTION 1. The New Industrial State.

- Galbraith (1)

 2. A Modern Priest Looks at His Outdated
- Church, Kavanaugh (2) 3. Our Crowd, Birmingham (3)
- At Ease: Stories I Tell to Friends, Eisenhower (5)
 Anyone Can Make a Million,
- Shulman (7) 6. The Autobiography of Bertrand Russell (4)
- 7. Everything But Money, Levenson (6) 8. The Death of a President,
- Manchester (9)
 9. Games People Play, Berne (8)
 10. Edgar Cayce: The Sleeping Prophet,

Stearn (10)

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The bassoon tooter also tutors computers

Most of the time, bassoonist Peter Neumann thinks about computers for Bell Telephone Laboratories. Even at home, he can hook into a computer via a remote console.

Peter and a Bell Labs group are pioneering a way for many different researchers to share computer resources and computer programs simultaneously. The "one job at a time" method is too slow for much Bell Labs work and doesn't make most efficient use of data files and program libraries.

Peter and his colleagues have been hard at it for two years and have already implemented and proved major

portions of the system. Some day this work will, in effect, give every Bell Laboratories scientist his own computer so he can tailor his own program of mathematical computations from the program library. Dozens of others will be able to use the machine at the same time.

The more easily telephone company people can use computers, the more ideas we can tackle sooner...and the more time-saving ideas will reach your

home to save you time for bassooning, boating, bowling, or even computing.



LETTERS

Doves or Pigeons?

Sir: It is frightening to think that supposedly intelligent leaders of our country are willing (Bishop Sheen) to pull out of Viet Nam altogether and risk a terrible bloodbath [Aug. 11]. Others (Sherman Cooper and Stuart Symington) want to halt the bombing. They must have forgotten that we have stopped the bombing and fighting at several intervals and with no results. Such thinking only prolongs the war or brings negotiations that

favor the enemy.

MRS. JACK L. COOPER

Evanston, III.

Sir: President Johnson states that the nation's economy is rich enough to meet the responsibilities at home without neg lecting our responsibilities in the world. The truth is we are not meeting our responsibilities at home.

JANE GENETT

Brooklyn

Sir: Until I can see positive evidence of my tax money helping my fellow Americans, I am going to strongly object to a tax raise to be used halfway around the world. I never intended to be an isolation ist or a dove but I am confused as to where the values of my Government lie.

MARTIN LINNOTT

Hoffman Estates, Ill.

Sir: We sit in our comfortable home and it's hard to conceive what it's like to live in a place like Viet Nam. But if our boys fighting there think it's that worth-while after seeing it all firsthand, the least we can do is to add a few more tax least we can do is to model dollars to support them.

EDNA D. MAIN

Incksonville

Take the High Road

Sir: Congratulations on a long-overdue, well-done job of reporting. Whitney Young [Aug. 11] has much too long been in the background, and it's time he is given the recognition he so richly deserves. He is doing a tremendous job, not only for his people but for the U.S. as a whole. in helping to provide the opportunity for the American Negro to make his much needed contribution to our society. We white Americans (as well as the is such an able spokesman as Whitney Young.

JAMES N. HUGHES Addison, III. SUBSCRIPTION SERVICE

Sir: Sadly what we failed to do throu conscience we now must do through self-interest. In constructively attacking our nation's most critical internal problem, Whitney Young and other responsible, talented Negro leaders offer a sane and just alternative to Black Extremism. We must

MILLICENT C. LEUBA Birmingham, Mich.

Sir: Bravo! TIME has rewarded the councils of moderation with badly needed pubcils of moderation with badly needed pub-licity. But as a Negro I am still con-vinced that white people do not understand the lines of cleavage among us. Whitney Young and others like him represent the upper crust. They claim to speak for their oppressed brothers in the hetto but cannot even speak to them. Those of us who live in the ghetto are doomed to name our own leaders and to select our own representatives

RAYMOND GAVINS Charlottesville, Va.

Sir: To Whitney Young's "You've got to give us some victories": nobody's got to give nobody nothing. Victories are won, not given.

R. D. MILLER

Sir: Economic opportunity, jobs, better housing and self-help projects in the ghet-tos may temporarily divert the rioting and bitterness, but for how long? One morning a dark-skinned, inarticulate, blues-singing Negro will wake up in his new ratless home and realize that he still lives in the annex. This won't be enough. Ghettos and colonies must be eradicated, not subsidized.

ROBERT L. TEAL

Berkeley, Calif.

Manhattan

Sir: Whitney Young's mother was not the first Negro postmistress in the U.S. Minnie M. Cox was appointed by President McKinley in 1896 to the office of ident McKinley in 1896 to the office of postmistress at Indianola, Miss., county seat of Sunflower County. She held that post until 1903. I am her great-grandson. Wellington C. Howard Jr.

▶ Postmistress Cox held office for seven years without serious trouble, but then, in a period of rising racial tensions in the South, resigned and left town after receiving threats from a group of local whites. Whereupon President Teddy Roosevelt shut down the post office until Indianola guaranteed her safe return. Said T.R., in a letter to a friend at the time: "I will be conciliatory with the South up to a point; then I stop, and stop short, too." Indianola was equally adamant, and the tug of war went on until eventually Mrs. Cox herself refused to return under any circumstances, after which the post office

Arabia Defense

Sir: TIME's cheerful acceptance of the Israeli conquest of Arab Jerusalem and other Arab areas [Aug. 4 and 11] acquires considerable irony in view of recent developments, which inevitably attend extended military occupation. Your assertion that "emotional and fiscal" motives sway the Arabs as much as religion in their concern for the holy places would seem even truer of the predominantly secularist Israelis now vigorously exploiting the com-mercial advantages of the sacred sites. May I point out that in Arab eves, those hordes of "festive" Israeli tourists visiting the occupied areas are analogous to the Germans who flocked eagerly to see the sights of Paris and other conquered areas. THE REV. CHARLES H. WHITTIER

Peirce Memorial Church

Dover, N.H.

Sir: We have no right, as Americans, to stain the traditions and history of the Arabs, who even before the birth of our hemeland were the masters of enlightenment. They have done us no wrong. Why should we'

WALTER A. ROBINSON

Geneva, Switzerland

Friends to All

Sir: Regarding the Ouaker Action Group Sir: Regarding the Quaker Action Group and sending supplies to Viet Nam [Aug. 11], Friends have sent medical supplies to South Viet Nam, the National Liberation Front, and North Viet Nam. We have had a concern for all victims of the war, not merely those in the north. EDWIN B. BRONNER

World Conference Committee

A Touch of Flak

Sir: Your tear-jerking eulogy [Aug. 11] for poor, lonely, misunderstood Alfried Krupp was truly touching in its simple homage to a fine human being. As one who still carries in his body some of the odds and ends manufactured by Krupp's firm, I will always remember him. And to think of his unhappy marriages and that nasty old billionaire father and that awful echoing 200-room house and the 28room bungalow and the 1,000,000 slaves who worked for him. Leave it to TIME to stick up for the underdog with a mel-ancholy approach that, after all, poor Alfried was just another munitions maker trying to eke out a living, following orders, and in the end being beaten down ders, and in the line by those ruthless bankers, R. A. MULLINS

Skancateles, N.Y.

The Malt Thickens

Sir: Before this malted milk thing becomes a mini-controversy, everybody's right! Doctor Needles and Mr. Stuckenrath [Aug. 11] are apparently referring to the plain malted milk shakes which were mainly composed of milk, malt powder and flavoring. But the plot thickens. The Walgreen original was inspired by a Walgreen fountain man in the early '20s, who had the happy idea of adding two

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scoops of ice cream, putting it in the mixer, and creating the thick malted milk shake. We called it the Double Rich Chocolate Malted Milk and it set a new standard for malted drinks nationwide. Hope this unmixes thi

RICHARD H. SCHNEIDER Publicity Director

Walgreen Drug Stores

Scrambling the Nest Egg

Sir: Professor Samuelson feels that "the mutual fund administrators provide investors nothing that they could not gain by throwing dars and hitting random stocks" [Aug. 11]. That might be true if the average investor had a great many darts to throw, which he hash't, and if he would truly throw at random. CLARE GRIFTEN CLARE GRIFTEN STATES.

Grad, School of Bus, Admin, The University of Michigan Ann Arbor

Sir. As a retired businescentum fuscal with the clear messagibil of malating his next gag grow as a hedge against inflation. I asked to treasure of any company what he he treasure of any company what he had been studying the company of the company and the second control of the company and the second control study. I am now acting on the treasure's advice. I am discressed to see the mutual-limit industry, the trouble is that mutual-limit industry. The trouble is that mutual-limit industry, the trouble is that mutual-limit industry. The trouble is that mutual-limit industry. The trouble is that mutual-limit industry is the trouble in the second control of the control of

CARLETON HOLMES DAVIS Old Lyme, Conn.

Diganosis: Hippiosis

Sir: Your article concerning senitive, I (Aug. 4) describes the sufferers as "illegical," subject to mental depressions," interesting the subject to mental depressions, and the subject to the subject t

ROBERT E. BLUHM Colorado State College

Have a Little Courrèges

Sir: Stop! Courrèges' underbosons [Aug. 11] bouncing in the breeze will be too much. The underendowed will be pitless, by uncovered and ignored, while we bound ju first need all the support we can get. I shudder to think what type of underwear they'll devise for our "underbosoms"—minhalters?

DEE WILLIAMS WOLFENBARGER Brownsville, Texas

Color Blind

Sir: Your article on color television is in gross error regarding Motorola price reduction. The 20-in. table model you reported reduced from \$429 to \$329 was "we deliver"

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Vice President, Marketing Motorola, Inc. Franklin Park, Ill.

S. R. HERKES

You Devils!

Sir: Was it really necessary to make such a mockery of the Harewood-Tuck-well marriage [Aug. 11]? I found your treatment to be crude, distasteful and ju-venile. If your aim was lightheartedness, you missed the mark, I fear. In my opinion the write-up very definitely smacks of

MRS. E. D. OBSER

Jamaica, N.Y.

Sir: You rakish, talented devils! NORMA RICHARDSON

Austin, Texas

Four Square

Sir: Allow me to correct the inaccurate and rather damaging statement in your review of *Under the Hill* by Aubrey Beardsley and myself [Aug. 11], that the book contains "four-letter words," None of the half-dozen well-worn crudities implied by the text. All our own words have at least

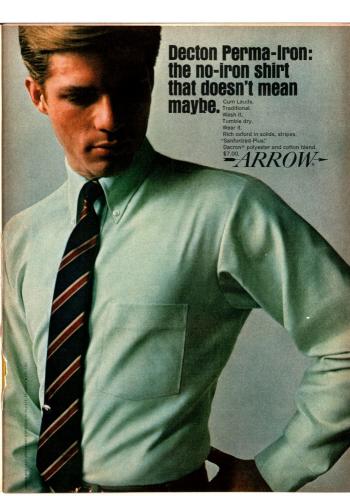
JOHN GLASSCO

Foster, Oue.

Just Wait Till Next Time

Sir: If the convertible is dying out in popularity in the U.S. [July 28], it is the automobile industry that is killing it. During the past 27 years convertibles have been designed to be as conventional as sebeen designed to be as sporty as con-vertibles. Yet there is no cause for real ropean sports cars in America, wind-in-the-face driving is not doomed. Further, there is an auto industry parallel to the current safety campaign as it seems to have affected convertible sales. During 1937-39 the industry became very safety conscious, practically discontinued con-vertible models. By 1940 the trend was broken and all makes were offering convertible models and the industry-wide pro-portion was at its 1936 rate. If history does repeat itself, we should see one more year of slackening interest in convertibles and then a sudden resurgence in their pop-

NICHOLAS FINTZELBERG Salinas, Ecuador



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It's a passenger-car tire built like a race tire. Wider. Lower. Stronger. Nearly two inches wider than an ordinary tire. To grip better. Corner easier. Run cooler. Stop 25% quicker. And like a Firestone race tire, it's built with rugged Nylon. cord for maximum strength and safety in sustained high-

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ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

A letter from the PUBLISHER

Same R. Shepley

DESPITE all the millions of words of reporting and the thousands of pictures that have been sent out of Viet Nam, despite all the discussion and analysis and debate and controversy, there has not been an adequate public understanding of the shadowy and determined enemy that U.S. servicemen are fighting there. It is in the hope of contributing a new dimension to that understanding that the editors of TIME decided to do this week's cover story.

Gathering the facts was a massive research job carried out over a period of several weeks by Correspondents Robin Mannock and Dan Coggin and Saigon Bureau Chief Simmons Fentress. Their sources, in the main, were captured documents, defectors from the Viet Cong ranks, captured suspects in the field, and military and civilian experts. Much of their work involved long, tedious probing into material that did not seem to mean much by itself, but which made up important pieces of the puzzle that is the Viet Cong.8

The correspondents, as well as Senior Editor Richard Seamon and Writer Jason McManus working in New York, combined their efforts toward one end: to illuminate the face of the foe, to show how he thinks, fights, taxes, recruits, terrorizes, organizes, propagandizes and, above all, to show why he does these things, Our goal will have been achieved if. now, TIME readers around the world have a clearer focus on the complex structure of the immensely compli-

"HE dust jacket of a new book that has just landed on the shelves of book stores in the U.S. shows the marching feet of a group of G.I.s and, among the soldiers, a marcher in nun's habit. Inside, the

* Depicted on the cover by Painter David Stone Martin carrying the makeshift lamps they sometimes use when moving book opens with a first chapter that is largely about TIME. This rather unlikely combination occurs in GI Nun (P. J. Kenedy & Sons; \$4.50), the story of Sister Mary Xavier Coens, B.V.M., and a troupe of girls she took to Europe for the U.S.O. in the summer of 1964 to entertain U.S. servicemen.

The girls were from the Coffee House Theater troupe of Clarke College in Dubuque, Iowa. TIME gets into the book because our EDUCA-TION section used the occasion of that tour three years ago (Sept. 4, 1964) to tell the story of Clarke, a small but remarkable girls' college that aims to educate its students for a fulfilled and rewarding life as wives and mothers in a modern world. Following a well-established pattern in such cases, Clarke found that a story in TIME was quite a landmark in its life. It got inquiries from prospective students and interested parents all over the country; since September 1964 its enrollment has increased 50%, from 800 to 1,200. Happily, contributions from supporters have also increased. Since 1964, Clarke has built three new buildings, including a \$2.3 million science classroom-laboratory structure which houses a new department of computer sciences that has attracted computer specialists from around the nation to its seminars.

Last week Sister Xavier, now an honorary colonel in the U.S. Army, and the girls of Clarke's Coffee House Theater were back on U.S.O. tour, this time a six-weeks-long foray through armed-forces camps in Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland and Iceland. The troupe is doing folk singing, modern-jazz dancing, sing-alongs, satirical skits and, our reporting indicates, living up to the way we described the girls of three years ago: "Vigorous and venture-some." In picking up that description for the title of Chapter 1 of GI Nun, Sister Xavier carefully added a word of her own: "Virtuous."

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TIME AUGUST 25 1967

25¢ is a lot for a blade, but this is a lot of blade.

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e it: Buy a pack of Eversharp double edge or Injector blades. Re P.O. Box 50, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, California 90051. We'll rush your dollar back by return mail. Limit: one to a family, one to an address. Offer exp

TIME

August 25, 1967 Vol. 90, No. 8

THE NATION

THE PRESIDENCY

A Failure of Communication

Filled with misgivings about the war in Viet Nam and the violence in U.S. cities, confused by simultaneous demands for retrenchment and vast new spending programs, threatened with higher taxes and still higher deficits, the American public is in a restive, unpredictable mood. Its distemper infects an already cantankerous Congress, heightening the impression of drift and disarray in the nation's capital. In times past, the one unifying force in such a period of malaise has been the presidency. Yet Lyndon Johnson seems strangely insulated from his countrymen's doubts and fears.

One of his favorite rooms in the White House is a small private study a few steps down the hall from his oval office. Heavy green curtains keep the sunlight out; the phone is muted to reduce noise. Here, under a pair of frontier paintings and a wooden eagle with "E pluribus unum" on a riband streaming from its beak. Johnson studies reports, chats with reporters and staff members. In this womb with no view, he is at ease, cheerful, convinced that the country and the world are in tolerably good condition. His judgment is reinforced by the cables and memos that reach his desk. From a sheaf of papers, he will recite encouraging tidings from his military advisers, a favorable report from Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker on the South Vietnamese election campaign, a note from Jack Valenti assuring him of his popularity. Mrs. Johnson dropped in during one such discourse recently. "That's not what I read in the papers!" she exclaimed.

Nose-Nuzzling. The President, of course, commands far more information about Viet Nam than any of his critics, and he has considerable justification for cautious optimism. His field commanders report that the military effort is going on schedule. The enemy is now being so badly hurt in the South that it is Hanoi that should be beset by gloom. But this is beside the point. Johnson is still unable to communicate to the American people a sense of what the U.S. is doing in Viet Nam, how U.S. interests are at stake as well as South Viet Nam's, the reasons for sticking out a long, enervating conflict.

Similarly, the President has appeared unwilling or unable to convey any sense of urgency about the urban crisis. At one time Johnson would seize the opportunity of a flood to chopper in and show the beleaguered citizens that their President was with them. Instead of being seen on the ghetto battlegrounds this summer, he has repeatedly posed for pictures chin-chucking and nosenuzzline his infant translosn.

nuzzling his infant gransform.

An ever-widening spectrum of public opinion is at odds with his leadership; or the public opinion is at odds with his leadership; or the public opinion is at odds with his leadership; or the public opinion is at odd with a public opinion or the public opinion or servatives demand to the public opinion or critics of the war demand with drawal or an all out effort to smash the enemy. Republican support for Viet and a public opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of an oppressive society. Massachusetts Senator Edward Brooke warned of "civil war" unless the President fights for its war unless the President fights to

his urban programs.

Eternol Search, Johnson's main response to the rioting so far has been to name a study commission that is not scheduled to make a final report until next summer. Connecticut's Senator

Abraham Ribicoff pooh-poohed the study, saying that the reasons for racial violence were already well-known. "We must end the eternal search for consensus," said Democrat Ribicoff, "and exercise real leadership."

After a period of unusually low visibility, Johnson surfaced last week with a speech, an open letter to Congress, and his first full-dress, televised press conference since March. Despite all the words, he did little to give his leadership image a lift; during most of the press conference he was of solemn mien, his head canted downward.

He did, however, indignantly dismis press reports that the war is in stalemate as "nothing more than propaganda." To his critics on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which is holding hearings to prove its contention that congressional authority in foreign affairs is being trampled upon. Johnson insisted he was within his concing affairs is being trampled upon, Johnson insisted he was within his conwar in Viet Num. He reminded them of the broad Tonkin Gulf resolution, passed three years ago, in which Congress approved "all necessary steps, including the use of armed force" in



LB.J. AT PRESS CONFERENCE

Not much consolation in what Lady Bird reads.

Southeast Asia. If Congress has changed its mind, he said, it could always rescind that resolution

Laundry List. Johnson also made some logical points to rebut the natterings of those who have prejudged the South Vietnamese elections as fraudulent, "We ought not to be astonished. he observed in a White House talk, "that the nation, racked by a war of insurgency and beset by its neighbors to the north, has not already emerged, full-blown, as a perfect model of twoparty democracy." But even this statement was probably too late to dispel the public's skepticism about the elections, however ill-founded.

To proposals for a major new offensive on the slums, Johnson replied with a typical laundry list of measures already proposed. Not until these were all enacted and funded would the Administration consider new ideas. Two days after telling Congress that "we can no longer be satisfied with business as usual" when urban problems "are so urgent," he said to reporters that "several billions" would have to be squeezed out of the nonmilitary side of the budget to control the deficit in the current fiscal year. Thus, despite his admonition to Congress, it is clearly still very much business as usual for Johnson.

The Truman Analogy. In the confines of the White House, he works as energetically as ever for his policies. He pours out his arguments to a procession of newsmen and Congressmen, plans long-run sessions with leaders of business, labor and farm groups. He has been meeting incessantly with aides, assuring one of them recently: "This Administration hasn't lost its ass yet!"

His subordinates tend not to argue or to bring up the unpleasant business

of the public opinion polls. Indeed one of Johnson's problems is a worsening dearth of idea men and "no" men willing to discuss bad news with him. He favors lovalty, submission and long tenure above all other virtues, and has eliminated gadflies from the White House staff and the higher echelons of Government. The phrase Great Society is rarely heard from official lips now, and there are no new coinages.

Johnson is most comfortable with men of long memory who buttress his own recollection of past Presidents' woes. He consoles himself with anecdotes of New Deal and World War II crises and of Truman's troubled days. "I remember in 1948," he says, "there wasn't a single person I could find who would say a good word about Harry Truman. There were 23 members of the Texas delegation, and only two of us would get on the train and ride with him." Perhaps the analogy explains the currently high influence in the White House of Lawyer Clark Clifford, who helped plan Truman's uphill campaign in 1948. In 1968, for all his sanguine murmurings today, Johnson may find himself in a similar position.

The President likes to think he has avoided some of the errors of his predecessors. And, indeed, he may have. However, the big difference between Johnson and the four Presidents he knew-Roosevelt, Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy-is that for all his vitality, his political acumen and his impressive record of legislative achievement, he fails to communicate effectively and consistently with his constituency. Unless he can re-establish rapport with Americans in the coming months, his fortunes and those of the nation are not likely to improve.

THE WAR

Into the Buffer Zone

During the three years since he ordered the first U.S. air raid against North Viet Nam, Lyndon Johnson has insisted that presidential authority must be given for any bombing attack near the Chinese border. Repeatedly, he refused to issue that authority. Last week, with the President's express permission, U.S. fighter-bombers swooped within twelve miles of China to deny Ho Chi Minh's regime one of its few remaining sanctuaries-the 30-mile buffer zone along the Chinese frontier

In two days of raids, Navy and Air Force jets pounded away at the Communists' vital northeast railway that connects Hanoi with Nanning in China's Kwangsi province. Severing the singleline track repeatedly within the 30-mile zone, the planes knocked out the major rail-highway bridge and one of its two bypasses at Lang Son, a dozen miles from the border, and heavily damaged marshalling yards up and down the line. In the first raid, U.S. pilots caught the Vietnamese by surprise, blasted 143 rail cars for the biggest bag yet scored in a single day's attacks.

Turning the Screw. The raids were part of the Administration's newly expanded list of Northern targets. Starting with the successful attack a fortnight ago against Hanoi's Paul Doumer rail and highway bridge, the missions were planned to apply yet another turn of the screw against North Viet Nam's vital rail system. Though the U.S. has long been attacking the railways south of the buffer zone, Hanoi still imports the vast bulk of its war materiel by train. While petroleum, food and fertilizer imports come in mostly by sea, the rail system so far this year has carried 62,000 tons of ammunition, weapons and trucks into the north. By unloading the rail cars in the buffer zone, which the U.S. itself imposed on the area to prevent incidents with China, the Vietnamese have been able to stockpile matériel in the open until it could be trucked southward at night into the hands of the Viet Cong (see cover story). "Now they will have a longer run to make," observed Air Force Brigadier General J. M. Philpott, "and a new risk element."

Pentagon officials maintained there was little risk of accidental intrusions into the Red homeland. Development of improved communications, navigational and radar equipment has greatly reduced the chances of U.S. supersonic jets straying over the border, they said. As an added precaution, pilots have been ordered to make their bombing runs parallel to the frontier.

Manpower Demands. Despite congressional criticism that the air war has been ineffective, the North Vietnamese are obviously hurting. "The war is creating very great manpower demands," reported North Viet Nam's ideological journal Hoc Tap in its July issue. Indeed, Secretary of Defense Robert S.

THE TARGETS IN NORTH VIET NAM

THE Pentagon's "Bombing Encyclopedia" for North Viet Nam lists 18,000 potential targets, ranging from a tumbledown bamboo bridge over a little-used canal to Ho Chi Minh's Hanoi headquarters. Only 5,000 of them are considered militarily significant, and most can be attacked at the Pentagon's discretion. Between 350 and 400 politically sensitive targets have been referred to President Johnson for his personal approval to raid them. To date, he has given the go-ahead on all but approximately 50. In the 21 years since regular raids

on the North were begun, the air

campaign has gradually spread from the southern panhandle section of North Viet Nam to encompass nearly every area of the country and nearly every type of target. The numher of raids has steadily increased. There were 23,500 missions (usually with two to five planes in each mission) in 1966; so far this year, nearly 22,000 missions have been flown. In addition to the thousands of trucks, railroad cars and sampans that have been destroyed, the five jet airfields bombed and the hundreds of miles of roads and rail lines severed, other prime targets

More than 50 attacked: bridges, SAM sites and barracks.

More than 20: supply depots. Less than 20: ammunition dumps, petroleum storage areas, power

plants, ports and ferry slips. Others attacked (number of targets classified): Naval bases, munitions factories, iron- and steelworks, cement plants, radar and flak sites, railyards and shops, and communications installations.







ADMIRAL SHARP

And still more ways to hurt him worse.

McNamara estimates that fully half a million North Vietnames have had to be mobilized to repair bombing damage. Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp, commander of all Pacific forces, testfied before the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee's hearings on the air war that the 'drawdown on farm labor has reduced food production, and largatate of the control of the control of the control of the control of the North's war-supporting industry has been destroyed or disrupted.

Both Sharp and General Earle G, Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, holy deniced before the committee that U.S. pilots were running out of lucrative targets in North Viet Nam, Said Wheeler: "I do not foresce any shortage of worthwhile military targets as long as North Viet Nam contingets as long as North Viet Nam continted the North North North North Wheeler North North North Wheeler North N

Improved Performance. There are still some inviting targets that have not been attacked. The North's two big let buses at Phuc Yen and Gia Lam have never been bombed. The Lao Cai railyard and a major power plant, at the northwest frontier with China, have excaped attack. We have disconting the property of the property of the protaggregation of the property of the protaggregation of the property of the country's three major ports.

The targets spared so far have been proscribed by the President for political and humanitarian reasons. Nevertheless, military leaders are convinced that even with those restrictions the air campaign has been well worth its cost of 646 downed planes. Fully 30% of all war matériel destined for the South is being destroyed by air raids in North Viet Nam, said a Pentagon source. Though the North's air-defense system continually grows stronger with SAMs and more than 7,000 ack-ack guns, U.S. plane losses are far less than expected, and in recent months have shown a marked decrease. There have been four times as many sorties over the North this year, Wheeler noted, and yet losses have been cut by two-thirds of the 1966 rate. He added that the improved performance has been accomplished by superior tactics, more effective munitions and better electronic gadgetry.

"During the last three months," said Sharp, "we have begun to hurt the enemy in his home territory. Now we should increase our pressures." That, clearly, is what Lyndon Johnson is determined to do.

THE ECONOMY

How Much Tax?

"There is a time and a season for everything, ' intoned Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler, echoing Ecclesiastes, "Now is the time and the season for this tax increase." Members of the House Ways and Means Committee did not exactly greet Fowler's message as Holy Writ. Their refractory mood was shared by most of their congressional co'leagues. With constituents' mail all but unanimously opposed to President Johnson's proposed 10% surcharge on corporate and personal income taxes, Capitol Hill was loudly unconvinced of the Administration's economic and political sagacity in seeking a tax boost this fall.

Marching before the Ways and Means Committee with a squadron of aides and a stupefaction of statistics were the President's fiscal troiks. Henry Schultze and Council of Economic Adviers Chairman Gardner Ackley. At the outset, Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills, whose opposition spells finis for any tax package on the Hills the circumstances that bring you here."

Arithmetical Abracadobra. For two days, the Administration trio painstakingly elaborated the President's case for increased revenue. The cost of the war, along with domestic spending, is running as much as \$8 billion higher than anticipated last January. The surcharge would bring in S6.5 billion in the current fiscal year, and, along with other tax adjustments, would reduce a horrendous national budget deficit of \$29 billion. Thus, they argued, the surcharge is vital therapy for an economy whose in the surcharge of the surcharge of the threaters, if unchecked, to result in a new spiral of inflation, tight money and rocketing interest rates.

In support of their forecast, the Administration advocates invoked statistics— —conveniently issued by the Commerce Department last week—showing a \$9 billion (to \$627.1 billion) increase in American's personal income during June and July. The tax boost, they forecome the property of the property of the property of the forecome the property of the property of the property of the forecome the property of the property of the property of the forecome the property of t

Nevertheless, many Congressmen doubted that the economy had built up sufficient impetus to resist the recessional impact of higher taxes. A more prudent course, they reasoned, would be to reduce domestic spending-though few Congressmen could agree on the programs to be cut. Some citizens felt that the President's experts were practicing arithmetical abracadabra to justify the surcharge, "Now you see it, now sighed Wisconsin's John you don't." Byrnes after Schultze projected a \$2 billion saving on the sale of "participation thought, amounted to an elaborate form of federal borrowing.

Mills's committee will continue is hearings until the Labor Day recess, then withdraw into executive session to decide whether, politically as well as economically, the time and the season are right until the continuation of t

REPUBLICANS

In Transition

After a protracted period of ambisalence on the Viet Nam war. Michigan's Governor George Rommey followed most other leading Republicans
last April 7 in giving general support
to the Administration's policy. Last
week, by contrast, Rommey was leading
the party. Although his exact destination was any from Lyndon Johnson and
toward a clear-cut, independent Republican stance on the war during the 1968
campaign.

A remarkable aspect of the shift was that Romney managed it merely by changing emphasis rather than by overt self-contradiction. In his Hartford speech four months ago, he emphasized points of agreement with the Administration, including his willingness to have the U.S. "use military force as necessary." As to domestic politicking, he observed then: "It is not a test of wills

to see which party will be the peace party, which candidate will be hawk or dove." The performance earned him a public thank you from the White House.

When asked at a Capitol Hill meeting with student interns last week if the Republicans could be the "party of peace," Romey replied: The Republican Party is going to pursue those duce peace in Viet Nam on a sound basis as soon as possible." At a Lansing press conference, he went so far as to describe U.S. involvement in Viet Nam as a "tragic" mistake. "All of Clared. "It wasn't initially, It wasn't before we built this shing up."

Disengagement. No one reminded Romney that Malaya was an East-West battleground before most Americans thoughts about Viet Nam. He accomplished this without committing himself to firm positions on bombing the North. increasing U.S. troop levels, or any of the other hard questions about Viet Nam. He made critical sounds about the bombing, for instance, but said that he really did not disagree with House Republican Leader Gerald Ford, who advocates more intensive aerial warfare. "If there is going to be bombing," said Romney, "we should bomb in a more effective way." Moreover, he argued, no amount of bombing will destroy the Viet Cong infrastructure in the South, which is the real goal to achieve before the war can be won.

Essential Alternative, Indeed, the gap between Romney and Republicans who have been militantly pro-war is narrowing. The G.O.P. attitude in Congress, says one leader, is "in transition" to-

knew where Viet Nam was, that Lios says one leader, is "in transition" to-

ROMNEY WITH STUDENTS IN WASHINGTON Keen timing, if somewhat forgetful of history.

nearly slipped under Communist control six years ago, that the U.S. presence in Asia encouraged Indonesia's excision of Communist influence in 1965. Romney's memory for history may

have lapsed, but his sense of political timing was unusually keen. His drive for the G.O.P. presidential nomination had received little attention during the summer until the Derroit root put him back in the headlines. Last week's offthe-cuff remarks landed on television screens and front pages across the nation. He followed up with a speech to the put had been been as the point where it will "deserve and deserie" United Nations membership.

More significant, Romney has managed to disengage himself from the Administration at a time when popular support both for Johnson and the war are at alltime lows and when many Republicans have begun to have second ward a softer stance on the conflict. There is talk of reminding the electorate next year that Democrats controlled the White House when the U.S. entered each of its last four wars. Because the G.O.P. until now has been more staunch in its support of the Administration's Viet Nam policy than the Democrats, some Republicans for a printing damage if progress, the control of the Administration's Viet Nam policy than the Democrats, some Republicans for a proposal control of the Administration's the National Administration of the National Administration of

Republicans are by no means unanmous on this issue. Former Vice President Richard Nixon in a Minneapolis speech and press conference disagreed with Romney by supporting the original U.S. commitment in Viet Nam. Nixon faulted the Administration not for bombing too much but for "not doing enough in expanding the bombing to more military targets." Under Johnson's strategy, Nixon said, the war will drag into the '70s, with growing risks of a confrontation with China as Peking's nuclear weaponry improves.

But Nixon seemed to be going against a gathering party consensus. If it is still far from all-out opposition to the war, it is clearly in favor of keeping all options open. The Republicans, of with a cohesive position that offers any reasonable alternative to present policy. At this point in the political calendar, however, their best strategy is to wait upon events; whatever happens, it seems unlikely that they will adopt an extreme antivar position. Meanwhile, the treme antivar position. Meanwhile, G.O.P. leaders will coalesce behind him.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Repairing the Alliance

When West Germans were polled recently on which nation they regarded as their country's best political and economic friend, 67% named the U.S.* The results, released last week, came as something of a surprise to Washington, which over the past year has fell increasingly estranged from its most powerful NATO ally.

NATO ally.

For its part, Bonn has been nettled by such touchy issues as the future of U.S. troop commitments in Western Europe. West Germany's attempts to formalize relations with Communist countries in the East, which many West Germans view uneasily as a Soviet-American scheme to relegate the Bundewsher to the status of a perpetually second-class army and leave the country open to nuclear "blackmain" view one to nuclear "blackmain".

It was to repair this communications agap that West Germany's Chancellor Kurt Goorg Kiesinger flew to Washington last week for two days of private talks with President Johnston—their first Korrad Adenaudres's funeral last April. If the conferences did nothing concrete osettle differences, they did provide both Johnston and Kiesinger with a strong basis of personal understanding, or the strong basis of personal understanding onerged comfortable and confident with each other—and that's a damn big plus."

No Big Brother. West Germans have been worried about troop cuthacks been worried about troop cuthacks since May, when the U.S. announced a "redeployment rotation" of its NATO forces that will take \$15,000 Americans out of West Germany. On its part, Bonn alarmed the Pentagon in July by reporting that budgetary troubles would force a reduction in the Bundeswehr of as many as 60,000 men, weakening NATO's defenses at the Eastern frontier. Kiesinger assured the President that

the West German army will likely be cut by only between 15,000 and 19,000. Also, Bonn will maintain a ready re-

* Followed by Britain, with 17%, and France, with 11%.



KIESINGER & WIFE AT WHITE HOUSE Emerging comfortable and confident.

serve force of some 200,000 that can be used to flesh out cadre units on a few days' notice. In net effect, Kiesinger told Johnson, "I do not believe it will be necessary to reduce one troop."

While Kiesinger still has reservations about the nonproliferation treaty, which may well be presented to the Geneva disarmament conference this week, he got the President's warm assurance that the U.S. approves of Ostpolitik, Bonn's new policy of cultivating ties with Eastern Europe.

One of the most encouraging notes of the visit came when Kiesinger spoke at a National Press Club luncheon. Said he: "We no longer look upon the United States as the big brother to whom one comes running as soon as something goes wrong." If the syntax was Germanic, the sentiment was distinctly and hopefully Atlantic.

WELFARE

Big Stick, Small Carrot

After decades of piecemeal revision and patchwork repair, the U.S. welfare system resembles nothing so much as a vast Rube Goldberg money machine. Long under attack by conservatives because of its cost (more than \$6 billion a year for all levels of Government). the welfare colossus has lately received its most telling blows from liberals, who accuse it of subverting the very people it is supposed to sustain. It seems hardly possible that the system could be made more inequitable or inefficient, but that is exactly what the U.S. House of Representatives appeared to have accomplished last week.

The welfare changes were tacked onto a bill providing a general 12½% increase in Social Security benefits; they reflect the gut feeling of many Congressmen that large numbers of welfare recipients are either too lazy or too unmotivated to work. Their remedy: a big stick and a small carrot.

100% Tax. "We are rough in this bill!" shouted Arkansas' Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, during the debate. "Make no mistake about that. We intended to be rough, but we don't want to be inhu-No one was likely to mistake him. To make sure that the relief rolls get no bigger, the bill will, among other things, simply freeze at last January's level the percentage of children-mostly Negroes-receiving federal money under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. To trim the number of adult welfare recipients, states 1) would be allowed to remove from the rolls parents and high school dropouts over 16 who refuse to accept work "without good cause," and 2) would have new authority to force "deserting" fathers to support their offspring. Though Mills estimated that the provisions would take 300,000 people off relief, most experts were skeptical at best.

On its own merits, the bill's carrot content would have won wholehearted support. Job-training programs would be greatly expanded, more day-care centers would be established so that work content would be established so that work care centers would be allowed to keep the content which we will be allowed to keep some of the money they earn. Under present rules, most welfare agencies are required to deduct every penny earned from welfare payments, in effect impostication of the property of th

Sins of the Parents, Yet the good in the bill was far outweighed by what one welfare expert, Mrs. Frances Fox Piven of Columbia University, called "the most repressive measure we've ever had." Massachusetts Governor John Volpe complained that the freeze on AFDC payments to children "makes no provision for local, statewide or even federal emergencies," while John Gardner, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said that "I do not believe children should have to pay for the real or supposed sins of their parents." Ironically, no provision was made, as the Administration had requested, to force laggard Southern states to raise their welfare payments to even a subsistence level (Mills's Arkansas, for example, allows an average \$19.55 a month for each person under the child-aid program v. \$54.20 in New York). As a result of their plight in the South, a recent federal study showed, thousands more, mostly Negroes, are likely to migrate from farms to Northern slums in the next ten years, sharply exacerbating

the very problem that bothers Mills.
Gardner and other Administration
strategists hope that the Senate will preserve the House bill's better provisions,
while expunging some of the proposals
they consider retrogressive. At the same
time, they hope to boost Social Se-

curity close to the 15% increase asked by President Johnson. (Social Security taxes would rise in any event, from a current maximum of \$290 a year per employee to \$334 next year under the House bill, \$343 under the President's proposal.) Complete revamping of the unwieldy welfare machine must await another year and another Congress.

In an attempt to see just what it is like to live under welfare, 22 upperechelon HEW officials last week traveled to a gritty part of Baltimore's center, where they lived in a slum environment for three days and had literally—to est statistics. Example: pends allowed for limeh? A cup of soup, a cup of coffee, two packages of crackers—and a hungry afternoon.

CITIES

Schools & the Summer

The nation's school systems, nearly all hard pressed for funds, this year will have to pay out a record amount for repair and restitution of senseless vandalism, especially in the summer.

In Chicago, school authorities reported last week that 90,645 school windows have been broken in the past year, at a cost of more than \$700,000. Latest figures show that Washington, D.C., has paid \$180,202 to repair 36,525 broken windows. Damage to Los Angeles schools totals \$125,000 from fires, \$30,000 from malicious mischief, and \$250,000 from thefts. In Detroit, vandalism and thefts cost the schools \$415,-000 and their insurance coverage. New York's official toll of major vandalism was \$1,500,000-not including "minor items" such as furniture breakage and defaced walls, for which the school sys-



VANDALIZED NEW YORK SCHOOL
Even more costly to prevent.

tem had to pay more than \$3,500,000.

Full-time gail, so cost even an absolute vandals, so eshook are turning to mechanical protection devices such as Chicago's ingenious sound-wave system, whose disruption lights lamps, sets off bells and sirens and alerts everybody in the neighborhood, Because this is so expensive, Chicago generally uses a \$12 "Prowl Alarm" that greets intruders with an unearthly howl. But Chicago authorities would prefer putting police dogs in every school.

Atlanta tries "Junior Sheriffs" to keep their buddies out of trouble, and Chicago has "Operation Save" to encourage residents to report vandals to police—so far without remarkable success. Most cities are experimenting with unbreakable glass. But few school systems are optimistic that such precautions will significantly reduce the damage.

tensively two years ago when he was campaigning for the mayoralty, found it so useful a means of divining local troubles that he kept it up a fer his electronic tracks and the particular tracks and th

After every Lindsay "walk," followup teams are sent within a week to timed some plantage of the state of the timed some plantage of the state of the bage cleanups and street cleaning, will make a wast permanent difference, but he senses that they give residents hope and spirit. The stume, in turn, usually respond with electric excitement whenever he appears. Older men and women hang



Somebody cares, somebody gives them hope and spirit.

Walks on the Wild Side

At 112th Street in Spanish Harlen, the mayor of New York was—literally—on the ropes. As his two opponents rushed him into one corner after another of the portable boxing ring, be lunged back about as effectively as Charles Brown, But to the 1,000 Puermight have been heavyweight champion of the world. "Fire Lindsay!" they shouted. "Highearth Opposed his bouted. "At the case of the world.

For John Vilet Lindsay, who had planned no more ambitious a pley than to referee an exhibition bout between Lightweight Champion Carlos Ortiz and his sparring partner, the sweat, the blows part of the job. But for 2,000,000 people in the city's slums, they were proof that somebody cared. Indeed this concern was just what they had come to expect from the 45-year-old mayor of

Lindsay began walking the city in-

out of their windows, children clutch at his hand, and teen-agers—usually the troublemakers—tousle his hair, heckle him good-naturedly, challenge him to a ball game.

Beoutiful Cot. Most slum dwellers also regard the mayor as their advo-cate in time of trouble. Rushing to Harlem's barrio, the Spannish-speaking quarter, after last month's violent outbreak, Lindsay was immediately surrounded by a loud mob of Puerto Ricans—each of whom wanted to be the first to tell him exactly what had gone wrong and why.

Nor is Lindsay's unique touch with the poor confined to New York. Touring Newark slums last week as vice chairman of the President's Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (other commission members were visiting Detroit and New York), the was quickly most beautiful eat in the world," one man told him. Lindsay just smiled. He had heard if before.

CIVIL RIGHTS

End of the Road?

The responsible civil rights movement, which has accomplished much for the Negro in the 1960s, today faces a crisis of survival. Powerless to quell insensate violence in the slums, its leaders are equally helpless in the face of rising white impatience with riots and those who incite them. The plight of moderate Negro leadership was demonstrated anew last week. Items

In Atlanta, white Socioeconomist Dr. Robert Theobald told concerned and dispirited delegates to the convention of Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference that "the civil rights movement is dying because it no longer has a vision to inspire its members, let alone the rest of the country."

In a uteleperate bid to wrest command from extremists. King declared nonviolent war to remedy the slum dwellers' pilipit in Northern cities, promising a wave of civil disobedience, school boy-cotts, marches, siddowns and sirins in-stead of fire bombs and snipers. "Mass disobedience can use rage as a constructive and creative force," declared whether his Sc.L.C. could actually or ganize such nonviolent rebellion—or keep it nonviolent.

See Also an Allanta, far out racists of the Student Nonvolent Coordinating Committee moved deeper into black iso- lationism and drew angry demunications from Jewish-American organizations for a shoddily printed anti-Israeli broadside featuring smudgy photographs of an algorithm of the student of the stude

▶ In New York, S.N.C.C.'s 23-year-old non-student advocate of violence. H. Rap Brown, could also have used some cash. At week's end Brown was behind bars, unable to raise \$25,000 bail, after federal agents seized him for transporting a .30-cal, semiautomatic carbine across state lines on flights to and from New Orleans while under indictment in Maryland for inciting a riot. On the latest charge he faces a maximum of five years in the penitentiary and a \$2,000 fine. Meanwhile. Stokely Carmichael. Brown's predecessor as chairman of S.N.C.C. was reported en route from Havana to Hanoi to inspect American

▶ In Flint, Mich., Negro Mayor Floyd J. McCree sadly announced that he was quitting his largely ceremonial, 59.23-a-week post because the city council had voted down an open-housing ordinance. "I'm not going to sit up here and live an equal-opportunity lic." said McCree. Flint (pop. 205,000) was the first major American city to boast a Negro mayor.



"URSUS HORRIBILIS"

MONTANA

Night of Terror

Hiking up to their back-trail camps site, the five young people passed hikers who told them of being chased by a bear; now it was dark, and they were no longer sure of their trail through Montana's Glacier National Park, Soon a huge grizzly loomed through the smoke from their fire, and the campers huddled fearfully around the flames for grift dead in their network with one grift dead in their network with one grift dead in their network with the certain part of the condition of the condition

For the five campers near Trout Lake, none of the standard tips for discouraging bears seemed to work. Snuffling ever closer, the beast ignored their bonfire and invaded the camp. As they cowered in sleeping bags, feigning death and hiding their heads in blankets, the grizzly ripped apart packs and bit into bedrolls, and even slashed the shirt from the back of one camper, who lunged in desperation and hit the bear on the nose. When the grizzly reared to its full height, the campers bolted for trees, but Michele Koons, 19, caught in her sleeping bag, was dragged away screaming, "He's ripping my arm! My God, I'm dead!

Meanwhile near Granite Park Chalet, another grizzly slipped like a wraith upon a camp site pitched near a garbage dump purposely baited so that tourists could get a close look at the bears. The grizzly alternately mauled Julie Helgeson, also 19, and her companion, who kept still through the agony of two attacks and thus saved himself. Bitten on the shoulder, legs and buttocks, he heard the girl being dragged away, screaming so loudly that other campers at the chalet heard her anguished cries. After the survivors told their horrifying tales, two grizzlies were quickly slain before the evident killers with human blood on their fur and

flesh in their claws-were found and dispatched.

Although this was Glacier's first lethal encounter with bears, park authorities immediately banned overnight camping and the Interior Department pondered new rules for camping out in national parks, while some Montanans demanded the eradication of the parks the outcome, last week's twin ragedies were a reminder that the grizzly deserves his Latin name—Urus houribilis.

ALASKA

Soggy Centennial

In 1901, Captain E. T. Barnette pushed a cargo-laden stern-wheeler ten miles up central Alaska's Chena River, halted when the waters became too shallow, and established a trading post from which, with the gold rush one year later, sprang the city of Fairbanks. Barnette should have settled on higher ground.

Last week, after a five-day rainfall that saturated the so-called "Golden Heart of Alaska" with more than six inches of rain, the 200-ft.-wide Chena spilled disastrously over its banks and deluged Fairbanks. Floodwaters swirled through the state's second largest city at depths up to 9 ft., inundating cars, lapping at second-story windows, crumbling foundations. Before the rains abated toward week's end, some 15,000 of Fairbanks' 30,000 residents were homeless. At least seven, including two in the flooded village of Tok 200 miles to the southeast, were dead, and damage was estimated at \$250 million. It was Alaska's worst disaster since the shatter-

ing earthquake of Good Friday, 1964. Roiling Killer. Nearly every summer the Chena, which snakes through Fairbanks running south to join the Tanana, leaps toward flood stage as winter snows melt in the mountains. But this time, fed by the abnormally heavy rainfall, which in turn washed down summer snow from the mountains, the Chena became a roiling killer.

Over hundreds of square miles, cenral Alaska looked from the air like a gigantic paddy field. The Chena, whose gigantic paddy field. The Chena, whose fifth day of rain crested at 18.8 ft. at Fairbanks. The downtown shopping dissirct was deluged. By Mayor H. A. ("Red") Boucher's count, 75% of the Virtually every building in the city was awash. Volunteers sandbagged St. Joseph's Hoppital until patients could be evacuated. The Alaska-67 exposition recommendation of the control of the control participation of the con-

The city's electricity, gas and telphones were knocked out. Reseue workers and airmen from Elekon Air Force Base relied upon radio communications— —aided by Fairbank's numerous 'ham' operators. Some 7,000 victims were operators. Some 7,000 victims were portators. Some 7,000 victims were the control of the control of the control About 2,500 were shuttled by air to Anchorage 260 miles to the south. Hundreds of huskies and other breeds kept by dog-loving Alaskans, left to survive of howls through the nights. As the first them of with shortures.

Coming Freeze. At the request of Alaska's Governor Walter Hickel, who shuttled in by air-the only transportation left-President Johnson declared Alaska a major disaster area and allocated \$1,000,000 in federal funds to aid the region, which under normal circumstances would take more than a year to rebuild. Alaskans will have to do the job in six weeks. By Oct. 1 at the latest, winter's first freeze will come. Unless Fairbanks is dried out by then. the city could become a massive ice patch, its roads, water pipes and building foundations ripped apart by winter temperatures that go as low as -60°.





WHO RUNS THE WAR IN VIET NAM?

NEVER before has America been so puzzled about a War effort. In no other conflict, from the Revolution through the Mexican War to Korea, has the dichotomy of decision between military and political considerations been so claim and public, find it increasingly difficult to accept the grindingly slow pace of the war, the continual second-guessing by critics and outsiders who argue that it should never have been undertaken in the first place, and that it is being performed to the production of th

The antiwar voices were the most stridenf. Ohio's Democratic Senator Stephen Young cried out against the "spectacle" of an American admiral, CINCPAC Commander Ulyses S. Grant Sharp, who is the military overseer of the Viet Nam war, asking for more effective bombing in the North. Other politicians, ranging from Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield to Republican Presidential Hopeful Charles Percy, pointed up the threat of Chinese and/or homiting. For the hawks, House Republican Leader Gerald Ford took on proposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and opposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and opposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and opposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and opposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and opposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and opposite position: "Why are we pulling our punches," and the pulling our punches, and the pulling our punches, and the punches are pulled to the pulling our punches, and the pulling our punches, are punches, and the punches are punches, and the pulling our punches, and the punches are punches, and the pulling our punches are punches, and the punches are punches, and the punches are punches are punches, and the punches are punches and the punches are punches are pun

Also symptomatic of the public pressure on Viet Nam poblic was the response of the parents of a Nayy corpsnan killed at Con Thien, near the bloodily contested Demiliarized Zone. Returning a letter of condednees sent them by President Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Laning of Mussegon, Mich., wore: "We cannot in good conscience accept your letter of sympathy because we believe that you, as President of this great country, are in part responsible for the death of our son because of your refusal to permit our arisement to bomb strategic targets in North Vett Nam." The doubt was reinforced by fortified in North Vett Nam." The doubt was reinforced by fortified war, and Ike last week. "I believe in winning it, You should get everything you can and use it just as fast as you can and get it own thin Miss and the last and the West Mrs. We would fighting a war?"

Moderation & Policy

The thing that irritates and perplexes Americans is the political caution inherent in a limited war. "It is not civilian control that the intelligent military man objects to," said the army general who ran the World War II Manhattan Project, Leslie Groves, in 1959. "It is the constant interference with the operations necessary to accomplish the missions assigned The wise housekeeper stays out of the kitchen when the cook is preparing dinner." The grand philosopher of warfare, Prussian General Karl von Clausewitz, approached the question from quite a different perspective. "The subordination of the political point of view to the military would be unreasonable," he wrote, "for policy has created the war; policy is the intelligent faculty, war only the instrument. The subordination of the military point of view to the political is, therefore, the only thing which is possible." Between these two views of war arises the American dilemma of today: Who should be running the war, and to what ends?

In keeping with the mericar political system, the warment of the mericary of the mericary of the constrategical and diplomatic level by elected or appointed isvisitians, on the tactical level by williary professionals. Because of the complexity inherent in a war of limited
purpose, the civilian, political control of Viet Nami is that
much more intense. The American generals in Viet Nam
have civilians looking over their shoulders at all times; General William Westmoreland confers at least twice a week with
Ambasador Ellworth Bunker, presents the White House
with tactical and strategic plans worked out for as much as
six months abead. The details of those plans are digested

every Tuesday in a quiet second-floor dining room of the White House, where the President, his Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State discuss the efforts and exigencies of some 500,000 American troops in Viet Nam. They talk about everything from the breechblock of the M-16 (prone to jam) to the accessibility of fresh eggs for artillerymen on the DMZ. Mostly they talk strategy and political ramifications. Thanks to instant communication by satellite, President Johnson can, if need be, keep in direct touchthrough existing chains of command-with both Ambassador Bunker and General Westmoreland. The President boasts that he has satellite-relayed strike photos of North Vietnamese targets within minutes of their emergence from the developing fluids. "Hell," he says, "F.D.R. would have waited a week" for similar results. That speed, of course, makes it all the more tempting for the President and his key advisers, most notably Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Secretary of State Dean Rusk, to run the war at every level, down to platoon and squad actions.

The Controlling Factors

Thus far, Johnson and his aides have resisted that temptation more often than they have succumbed to it. The ground war in South Viet Nam, up to and including the call for massive air strikes by B-52 heavy bombers that fly all the way generals. Westmoreland has had to clear with Washington such operations as thrusts into the DMZ, the shelling of North Viet Nam, the movement of U.S. troops into the precarous and populous Mekong Delta. It is in moves of that sort, and primarily in thomand. He has made final decisions on some 300 targets in North Viet Nam.

On the recent target authorizations near China, Johnson was more mediculous than ever. He did not want the planes to come in on their bombing runs headed toward Chinese territory. So close were the targets that in a matter of seconds the supersonic jets could have crossed into China. The President finally accepted the tactic of having the planes come in parallel to the border—but only after the was convinced that they would be the proposed to the convenience of the

For those who feel that the President is pursuing a "nonoin" policy, the Administration points out that total victory is not the aim of this war. While there are highly placed military men who privately complain about the restrictions under which the war is being fought, some of the strongest supporters of Lyndon Johnson's gradual approach to the war are the generals and admirals themselves. In the foregreas of the U.S. Civil War, Arbeid Childs Westmoreland, seven commanding generals.

Yet Lyndon Johnson would be the first to recognize how different the political s. military balance is in this war. Abraham Lincoln, Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman worried about such grand maneuvers as the march to the sea, the invasion of France and the evacuation from Changjin Reservoir. Truman, in his decision not to bomb Red China. came the closest to exhibit control to the Reservoir Changlin Lincoln to the Changling of the China. Came the closest to exhibit control to the China Changling of the China Came the China Chin

THE WORLD

THE WAR

The Organization Man

Viet Nam is for men with double vision. There has never been a war quite like it. It is two kinds of combat against a two-faced enemy, and the combination is deadly. One fight pits the U.S. and its allies against North Vietnamese and main-force Viet Cong regular soldiers whose primary mission is as old as war itself: to kill and maim the opposing armies. The second fight is waged by a second enemy, the clandestine Viet Cong guerrilla. His uniform is the peasant's black pajamas, and his mission is a Communist innovation: to steal people as well as territory away from the South Vietnamese government.

For the Communists and for the West —and for history—the dual confronta-

tion is critical.

No Longer a Contest. For the enemy, both elements of the Viet Nam war are coordinated and directed from Hanoi. And both have the same aim: the takeover of South Viet Nam and the reunification of the Vietnamese under Hanoi's Red rule. But the dual assault, with all its variations, has made the task of the U.S. and its allies doubly difficult-tough to assess and hard to explain. Victories over the North Vietnamese troops do not readily translate into visible progress in the guerrilla war. The bombing of North Viet Nam may slow the southward flow of arms and aid, but as yet has not notably diminished the vast acreage of land now in Viet Cong hands. That differential in payoff is the chief reason for the war's frustration. For it is accepted as axiomatic by everyone concerned that the war will be won or lost in the countryside, that final victory requires the defeat and dispersal of those faceless little men in black pajamas, the Viet Cong.

More than anything else, the current talk of stalemate in Viet Nam stems from the disparity in the progress of the two wars. In the big-unit war that is being fought largely by U.S. troops, success is real and measurable. In a long string of aggressive campaigns stretching back to the first major U.S .-North Vietnamese battle in the Ia Drang Valley in 1965, American fighting men time and again bested Hanoi's best: they have prevented the Communists from getting a major offensive of their own under way. The combat toll in Red manpower, Hanoi's most precious asset, has been horrendous: 50,000 Communist dead so far this year alone.

By frequent ground sweeps and incessant bombing, the U.S. has destroyed the sanctuaries in mountain and jungle that the enemy so long enjoyed. On the brink of falling to the Communists when the U.S. buildup began it mid-1965, South Viet Nam is now a citadel of sovereignty that even Hanoi admits cannot be taken by overt aggression. In that sense, the conventional war is no longer a contest. "The U.S. can defeat us in positional warfare." is the blunt admission of North Vietnamese Lieut. General Nguyen Van Vinh, deputy chief of staff in Hanoi.

Impromptu Tollbooths. As U.S. forces faced up to the vital job of coping with the regular Communist armies, the hope was that when the big Red units began to topple in defeat, the guerrillas in the rear would lose heart. It seemed reasonable to believe

areas, Allied pilots have learned that a line of trucks stopped on a road below usually means that the V.C. have set up an impromptu but effective tollbooth. With the piasters that their taxmen collect, well-dressed V.C. agents in Saigon buy medicines, cement, cloth and food for their troops.

A Cache of Insights. For all the heavy fighting and numerous Allied victories of the past two years, progress in wresting that green bastion away from the Viet Cong has been painfully slow—and some of that progress has recently been undone by the necessity of



VIET CONG MORTAR SQUAD
Few signs that the pajama people have lost either heart or stomach.

that as their supply lines were bombed and as their soldiers were denied their customary rice rations, the Viet Cong would lose their stomach for revolution. So far, there are few signs that the clusive and dedicated guerrillas have lost either heart or stomach for carrying on their second war.

Part of the reason lies in the vast areas of countryside they still control. The countryside is what Mao Tse-tung called "the true bastion of iron" for a revolutionary and guerrilla war, and from that bastion, particularly the populous, rice-rich Delta, comes food for the ten or so North Vietnamese divisions fighting south of the DMZ as well as fresh recruits for the V.C. mainforce units. V.C. women assemble hand grenades in jungle factories, stitch uniforms, care for the wounded. Small boys dig trenches and bunkers, carry messages, build booby traps and learn to throw an occasional grenade. The V.C. tax collector is everywhere levying piasters to pay for the war. Even in neutral or government-controlled freeing U.S. Marines from the day-to-day chores of pacification so that they can face North Vietnamese regulars to the the North Vietnamese regulars vietnamese government's guess—and it is admittedly only that—is that 60% of the national population is now "under government control," up from a little more than 50% when the U.S.

buildup began in mid-1965 That slim decline in strength has not noticeably disheartened the Viet Cong. To Americans, who are often troub'ed by a feeling that "our Vietnamese don't fight as hard as their Vietnamese," the Viet Cong's motivations and methods have long had an aura of mystery and mystique. How and why do they hang on so persistently under constant harassment from bombs and artillery, while their manpower dwindles and their food supplies shrink? A large part of the answer was supplied when the U.S. captured a massive cache of fresh insights into the activities of an exasperatingly stubbo n enemy. Last winter and spring, Operations Junction City and Cedar

Falls turned up literally tons of enemy documents, many of them thought to have come from the top secret files of COSVN (Central Office for South Viet Nam), which is Hanoi's command post for all enemy operations in South Viet Nam. Ranging from requisitions for maternity pay to top-level speeches to a blueprint for creating a Red labor union, the captured papers and photographs-together with recent prisoner and defector interrogations-gave U.S. intelligence a clear and reliable view of the Viet Cong from the inside. They added up to both a history and a handbook on V.C. operations.

Creatures of Bureaucracy. In depth and detail, the seized documents spell out how the Viet Cong have gone about their four primary occupations: organizing themselves, fighting, terrorizing and governing the peasants they control, Paper after paper proves that the Viet Cong rank among the most thorough plotters in history. With their compulsion for keeping notes, records, vouchers and receipts, they are the model organization men of conspiracy. Whether he he a cadre (Communist coinage for a trained political agent), guerrilla or main-force soldier, the Viet Cong is a creature of bureaucracy, a product of his own planning-and a far cry from the tabloid image of an ignorant peasant on a senseless rampage.

The Viet Cong function as part of a massive, well-oiled machine with controls that stretch northward from the smallest hamlet all the way to Hanoi, Their stubborn skills in the use and abuse of the Vietnamese people have been honed by decades of practice, starting with the Viet Minh guerrillas of Ho Chi Minh, who finally defeated the French in 1954. The Geneva accords that same year partitioned the country into North and South Viet Nam, a partition that Ho assumed would last only until he won a plebiscite on reunification that was scheduled for 1956. The Communists, after all, were superior in numbers and organization. So well prepared was Ho that when the Diem government in South Viet Nam called off the vote, he was ready to try another kind of takeover. To a 10,000strong network of Viet Minh he had left behind in the South, he sent orders for the start of what has now become the century's second longest war in Asia (after the Malayan guerrilla war against the British, 1948-60).

In 1954, Ho had also taken back to North Viet Nam some 44,000 mainly Southern-born Viet Minh officers, soldiers and cadres. In a few years the revolution was ready for the 44,000 "regroupees" to begin infiltrating back to South Viet Nam to flesh out the Viet Cong's fledgling army. They did not call themselves Viet Cong, which means simply Vietnamese Communists. That term was first applied to them by the press-and resented, presumably because Hanoi hoped to draw all the country's dissidents into the struggle, Cong or not. The enemy prefers to be known as the National Liberation Front, which is in turn a wholly owned subsidiary of North Viet Nam's ruling Lao Dong (Workers) Party. The Liberation Army is the Front's military arm. But North Vietnamese prejudices aside, the name Viet Cong remains a handy catchall for the enemy in South Viet Nam.

Down with Diem. During the Diem. regime, the Viet Cong slowly gathered momentum. Diem's government tended to be remote from the people, and the rural administrators sent out from Saigon were seldom honest, nor were they native to their assigned areas. They were considered foreigners by the peasants, and the V.C. were quick to exploit and exacerbate grievances. They harped on local issues, set up cells, village committees and small military units. Political terrorism was started, and the first armed attacks began in 1958.

By 1961, the Viet Cong were ready

for an all-out campaign to subvert the countryside. Diem responded with repressive measures that only fueled the Viet Cong's enlistment program. When Diem was finally overthrown by his own generals (without U.S. protest) in 1963, the Viet Cong took a dip in strength. But during the revolving-door sequence of governments that followed Diem, the peasants lost faith in Saigon's ability to rule. The Viet Cong picked up strength again. They began to roam at will through the countryside, backed up by North Vietnamese regular soldiers who had come down the Ho Chi Minh trail, poised to consolidate and supervise the victory the Viet Cong were on the verge of winning. By early 1965, the South Vietnamese army was losing a battalion and a district capital to the V.C. every week. The country was almost cut in two across the Highlands.

Learning to Fight. Then the U.S. stepped in with its dramatic buildup of American troops. Victory was snatched away from the Communists: Hanoi and the Viet Cong were presented with vast new problems, both military and political. When word spread through village and hamlet grapevines that the Americans were coming in force, suddenly the Viet Cong no longer looked like such sure winners. As a result, the V.C. had to start working overtime to keep large areas of the countryside from

drifting out of their control.

To learn how to cope with their new military problem-the heliborne mobility, the massive artillery and air support that the U.S. had brought-Hanoi devised a costly experiment, which was conducted in the Ia Drang Valley in November of 1965. During six weeks of bloody fighting, the North Vietnamese commander was instructed to accept battles he could not possibly win. He was ordered to keep up the fight longer than any good hit-and-run guerrilla army should. "We had to learn how the Americans fought," explained a high-ranking defector later.

One month after Ia Drang, a toplevel meeting of main-force Viet Cong and North Vietnamese officers convened in a jungle auditorium to assess the results purchased at the cost of over 1,500

of their men

Much of the news was bad: U.S. mobility and firepower did indeed pose difficult problems. But Ia Drang also demonstrated that Communist soldiers would stand and fight against the Americans; Hanoi had had considerable fears that they might not. Eventually, the jungle colloquium worked out an important new tactic: the use of bunkers manned by a small force to screen main-force units and inflict casualties on U.S. infantrymen while the mainforce fighters escaped. The Communists have been using that tactic with considerable success ever since. Last month, for example, a company of the U.S. 173rd Airborne ran into a small group of Red soldiers and gave chase. The pursuit led them into a crossfire of massed



COMMUNIST OFFICERS AT JUNGLE MEETING Stubborn skills in the use and abuse of their countrymen.

machine guns concealed in 30 sandbagged bunkers; 25 Americans were killed and another 35 wounded.

In a variation of the same maneuver, instead of running, a small V.C. force stands and fights a larger U.S. unit. Then, while the Americans are busy but not overly concerned about their safety, a larger Communist force slips in to surround the U.S. unit. That tactic worked all too well last month in the jungles just north of Ia Drangfanty Division was enveloped by a force of 1.000 Communists. U.S. casulties were 44 dead and 27 wounded.

Defense against helicopters was developed too. Choppers bringing U.S. troops to the rescue may be greeted by sharp. 6ft. stakes pointed skyward to rip open their bellies, or electrically deronated mines sown beneath the sod. So prized is a helicopter kill to the Viet Cong that a soldier who shoots one down is rewarded with a month's leave, a bievele, a pen and a watch.

Sand-Table Practice. The arrival of the Americans intensified the Viet Cong penchant for rehearsing every attack in advance. Sand-table models of fortresses are used to brief each man on his mission. Sometimes a unit will go off into the deep jungle and construct a fullsize replica of a critical outpost gate or other attack point. The men are then run through practice assaults over and over again until they know exactly where they must go in the dark, with split-second timing. The U.S. also spurred Hanoi to modernize the Viet Cong weaponry. Mortars, once a rarity, are now abundant in V.C. units, as are the Soviet-made rockets that were used in three recent attacks on Danang Airbase. Though perhaps as much as a fourth of the V.C.'s hand weapons remain old U.S. issue, captured or stolen, more and more of the V.C. troops are being equipped with modern Chinese assault guns.

For Viet Čong who distinguish themselves in combat, a military Liberation Medal, first, second or third class, is the reward. But in a people's army, officers may not bestow a decoration on a man unless his comrades in battle agree that he deserves it. More often, a gree that he deserves it. More often, a liely, and perhaps given united publicly, and perhaps given united pubtermined to Win Soldier' or "Valiant Killer of Americans."

Until 1964, the Viet Cong ranks were entirely volunteer; conscripts were disdained as utterly untrustworthy. Then, on the brink of victory and needing extra manpower for the final push, the Viet Cong began drafting men. Today, conscription is one of the Viet Cong's most serious problems, required not for victory but simply to replace the lengthening roster of casualties. Viet Cong troopers are paid only from 30e to 50e per month, v. a government recruit's pay of \$27 per month, and few youths in V.C. areas volunteer any more. Instead, they are given an ultimate choice: join or be shot on the spot-a factor



VIET CONG SONG & DANCE TEAM ENTERTAINING
Three Firsts, Four Quicks, Five Togethers and One Headache.

that undoubtedly contributes to the record 20,000 Viet Cong defectors so far this year.

Even so, the Viet Cong recruiters have their standards. Any man under 4 ft. 10 in. is rejected, as are those with kinfolk fighting for the government, those with such ailments as stomach trouble, tuberculosis, asthma or an amputated trigger finger. To avoid infiltration by government spies, one captured document enjoined against recruiting former ARVN volunteers, Roman Catholics, and "those young men whose father or mother were killed by the Revolution, landlords' sons, and those whose parents, brothers and sisters were tyrants, opponents and distributors of the Revolution

Tecles of Terror. Fighting other soldiers is only one use that the Viet Cong find for their weapons. Just as often, knives, guns and bombs are employed on civilians in calculated acts of intimidation. The Viet Cong have made a veritable science out of what 19th century anarchists called "the propaganda of the deed": terrorism.

The sniper's bullet, the machine-gun burst in the night, a bus full of farmers dynamited, the satchel of plastique, the grenade tossed into a crowd-all are surgically planned by the Viet Cong to specific ends. In the countryside, terrorism often aims to stamp out the peasants' sense of security, always tenuous at best. A few guerrillas firing a dozen shots near a lightly defended government village pose an agonizing problem for the local commander. If he calls for reinforcements, it is almost certain that no enemy will be found. If he does not, the villagers may begin to wonder whether the government really means to protect them.

Often, murdering the village elder or headman deprives the peasants of their traditional authority figure. In the past decade, the Viet Cong have systematically wiped out some 15,000 local officials—disposing of the worst as well as the best. Killing the best undermines Saigon capacity to govern; killing the worst wins the villagers' gratitude. The result not only makes for mediocrity among those remaining, but serves as a sharp warning to them not to proscetute their tasks too dilieently.

To have its desired effect, terror must be judiciously applied. So in 1962, Hanoi sent down orders to "set up specialized units and clandestine forces" take over most such operations. Since then, the level of violent incidents has risen from 5,000 a year to 25,000, the work of elite three-man cells that travel from job to job, like any gangster gun for hire. They take pride in their work, often pinning a note on the chest of a victim describing the reasons for his execution. They do not like to be blamed for other people's murders. Sometimes the V.C. go so far as to issue leaflets denying responsibility for a killing and blaming the death on bandits posing as Viet Cong.

Larger attacks, such as the shelling of Saigon on National Day last Nov. 1, are designed to demonstrate that the Viet Cong are everywhere able to strike at will, even in the cities that are under government control. Oddly enough, there is evidence that the National Day attack was spoiled by the Viet Cong's own stupidity. Loyal V.C. often operate on Hanoi time, an hour behind Saigon, and set their watches according-The shells fell before the festivities had begun, while the reviewing stands were still comparatively empty-in short, an hour too soon. Timing has been ruthlessly better in other attacks. On March 30, 1965, a terrorist drove a sedan loaded with explosives up to the guard post of the American embassy in Saigon and killed 20, wounded 190, many of them Vietnamese passers-by. Three months later, a V.C. bomb blasted the My Canh houseboat restaurant where Americans often ate, killing 43 people. A favorite terrorist gambit is to set a Claymore mine to go off some minutes after a primary explosion, thus killing rescuers and the inevitable crowd that gathers at a disaster.

Controdictions of Government. For the task of ruling the people they have stolen from the government of South Viet Nam. the Viet Cong use every their command. Loudspeaker teams travel through V.C. villages, whispering rumormongers scuttle through government zones, U.S.O.-type song-and-dance troupes and armed propaganda teams advance men have sounded out the village.

out bad government, soon after they capture a village there is usually a marked decline in public services: schools close down, medical aid disappears, roads are cut and sabotaged. As they liberate the peasants from Saigon's "oppression," the Viet Cong demand far more than Saigon would dare ask. Taxes are several times higher, and though the Viet Cong rail against the government's draft laws, which conscript young men at 20 for three years' service, the Communists take boys as young as 14 and 15 for service until the end of a war that they predict may last another 20 years. Promises of a better life and a certain Viet Cong victory



DELTA TOWN AFTER TERRORIST ATTACK

A science out of the propaganda of the deed.

lagers' grievances. Whatever the complaints—whether they deal with a corrupt headman or a lack of land reform—the Viet Cong move in and offer redress where they can. Their methods are direct: shoot the corrupt chief, re-

distribute the land.

Nor do they ever let villagers forget any improper behavior on the part of South Vietnamese troops, who often steal pigs and chickens as they forage across the land. The large entry of the U.S. in the war has provided a variety of fresh verbal ammunition. The Americans are depicted as the new French colonialists, out to rule Viet Nam economically. G.I.s are whispered to have brought three new strains of venereal disease into Viet Nam. After a bombing raid on a V.C. village by U.S. planes, a cadre will quickly take out his notebook and, like the mayor of a riot-torn U.S. city, calculate the amount of damage. Then he reports it to the villagers to fuel their anger.

Even the simplest of peasants, though, can hardly avoid the contradictions between V.C. propaganda and fact. Though the Communists claim to drive

are belied almost daily by the burgeoning graves of Communist dead.

In the end, the credibility gap is closed by violence. Last week a Viet Cong tossed a grenade into the living room of a village chief on Damang ment propaganda team distributing leaf-lest in Quang Nam province. They kidnaped two elders from a hamlet less than a mile from Hué. And they shot a villager in a hamlet in Thua Thien as a lesson and lesson than the control of the contro

The Structure of Commond. Each viet Cong guerrallis is a cog in a complicated, disciplined command structure. At the apex in Hanoi sits Ho Chi Minh and his top political commissar, Le Duan. 59, 440 handles overall strateg for Ho's revolution. Also in Hanoi Common the Common terms of the Chi Minh and Supplies. It is to him that COSN reports. Until the died last month, General Nguyen Chi Thanh command co COSN. added thy at least six other

North Vietnamese generals stationed in the South. COSVN keeps a close watch on all the military and political activities of the Communists in South Viet Nam; its authority is ensured by the fact that even in Viet Cong regular units, one-third of all the officers at battation level and above are from North

Viet Nam-not indigenous guerrillas. The relationship between the Liberation Army and the political activities of the National Liberation Front is equally tightly controlled. The powerwielding part of the Front is the People's Revolutionary Party, the southern branch of Ho's Lao Dong Party that the Hanoi journal Hoc Tap calls "the soul of the N.L.F." Its five regional committees, supervising the five areas into which COSVN has divided South Viet Nam, are each headed by a man with military experience. From province to district to village committee, and on down to hamlets where everyone has both a military and civilian job to do, everyone takes his orders from overhead, meaning ultimately from Hanoi, The organization embraces all.

The Wegne of Sin. At local levels, the Viet Cong bureaurcary has some obvious virtues. Whereas the South Viet-anamese government tends to pull the best civil servans into Saigon and sends docks, the Viet Cong, with only hard-ship posts to hand out, can afford to emphasize local quality. Their greatest strength is the offer of upward mobility women of the villeges, "says a U.S. official. "Viet Nam's traditional society doesn't offer much in the way of opportunity. The V.C. promote pretty much on merit hards what attracts and

To help the unlettered young bureaucrat or soldier, the Viet Cong have devised a catchy numbers indoctrination game. Thus there are the Three Firsts (first in combat, indoctrination and observing disciplines) and the Three Defenses (against spies, fire and accidents). Life is a series of the Five Togethers (eat, work, play, sleep and help each other); battle is the Four Quicks (advance, assault, clear the battlefield and withdraw quickly) and One Slow (prepare slowly). There are Three Strongs (attack, assault and pursue strongly), Three Ravages (seize, burn and destroy rice and houses), Five Uniformities (unified training, equipment, command, reorganization and organization) and the Five Main Skills (weapons firing, mine detonating, bayonet drill, grenade throwing and armed combat). Presumably the One Headache is peasants so illiterate that they cannot count.

Nothing so illustrates the inclusiveness of the Viet Cong organization as the ubiquitious tax collector. Everything grown in areas governed by the Viet Cong, everything manufactured within Viet Cong purlieus, every item that passes through its roads and waterways, is taxed. Peasants in marginal areas are often taxed by both sides. Merchants

in cities under government control find it prudent to disgorge a portion of their profits to undercover V.C. taxmen, who audit their accounts and give them stamped receipts. Restaurant and nightclub owners in Saigon pay protection money. The harlot in bed with a battle-weary G.I. must turn over part of her wages of sin. Even the U.S. pays indirect monetary tribute to the enemy by hiring civilian truckers to transport aircraft fuel; the truckers in turn pay up at Delta roadblocks.

Only two years ago, the Viet Cong were doing a brisk business selling victory bonds redeemable after Saigon's defeat and pegged to the price of rice as a hedge against inflation. The bottom has long since dropped out of that market, but last year the V.C. tax collectors still gouged out enough revenue to pay a third of the war's cost, the rest being made up by North Viet Nam, with a major outside assist from Moscow and Peking. Like everything else the Viet Cong organize, their taxation system is premeditated and calibrated

in the extreme.

Larger plantations are taxed an annual rate of \$1.75 to \$4.15 an acre, plus a 2%-4% sales tax, the precise levy in both instances based on the owner's nationality. French planters are charged the most, Chinese next and Vietnamese the lowest. A rice farmer may have to give up to half his crop after deducting his family's rations, but sons serving with the V.C. forces may be counted as an extra deduction, while sons in the povernment army mean a penalty tax. The Viet Cong also use taxes to legislate consumer morality and discourage peasant consumption of goods that good Communists frown on. Thus rates as high as 100% are levied on beer and cigarettes. The nylon that Vietnamese women prize for making the diaphanous national costume known as ao dais is often not taxed at all: it is banned.

The intricate collecting and disbursement system runs right up the organization ladder to COSVN, and vouchers are required for all expenditures, adding to the snowstorm of paper circulating inside the V.C. administration. Corruption is dealt with severely, but it is persistently present. At least one tax collector in Dinh Tuong told the Allies that he was chosen "because my family was rich and the Front did not have to worry about whether I would flee with the cash."

1,000,000 Americans. It is on just such thorough control of the peasants that the Communists are counting for ultimate victory. Well aware that they no longer have any hope of winning the war militarily, the North Vietnamese strategists in Hanoi still insist that they will triumph. They are sure that the U.S. cannot wage conventional war against Red regulars and secure the countryside as well. "If the enemy tries to oppress the People's Movement in South Viet Nam," said General Vinh, "he will not be able to stop our reinforcements from North Viet Nam. If

he concentrates all his forces to defeat us on the battlefield, he cannot protect his rear areas. To fight and secure his rear areas at the same time, he must

have 1.000,000 troops.

Convinced that the U.S. is hardly likely to commit so many men to the defense of South Viet Nam, Hanoi is determined to keep the U.S. forces that are there as busy as possible on the battlefield so that they cannot harass the Viet Cong operating in the countryside. North Viet Nam's recent aggressiveness along the DMZ, for example, is viewed by U.S. intelligence sources as an attempt to tie down large U.S. Marine forces in static defense, in order to remen in the countryside, so the U.S. was to free the South Vietnamese for counter-guerrilla civic action.

So far the formula has not worked as well as it should have. The South Vietnamese army has taken to pacification duty only reluctantly; it contains pockets of corruption and indifference toward the peasants. Saigon's Revolutionary Development Teams formed to carry out pacification in hamlets behind the ARVN shield have had hard going, largely because the Viet Cong have killed nearly 1,000 team members.

The Crossover Point, But there are hints that the cumulative U.S. effort in the fighting war, and the steady bomb-



V.C. WOMEN CARRYING OFF WOUNDED AFTER BATTLE The market for victory bonds is long gone.

lieve pressure on the local Viet Cong in populous contested areas where the Marines' pacification efforts have been succeeding all too well for Red taste.

At the same time. Hanoi now talks constantly of a war of decades, a war that will last until the U.S. loses patience with lack of tangible progress, with victories measured in mere numbers of enemy dead, with big-unit operations that leave unaltered the balance of control between the government and the Viet Cong in rural hamlets.

Freeing ARVN, General Vinh's assessment of U.S. limitations in fighting a double war in Viet Nam are largely correct. But the U.S. never intended to tackle both the front and the rear of the struggle. From the beginning, Washington defined the American mission as a holding action in the cities and populous coastal zones; then, as the U.S. buildup provided the forces, to lash out into a big-unit war against Communist regulars. The South Vietnamese were to hold the countryside against the Viet Cong and pacify it. Just as Hanoi employed North Vietnamese troops to take the pressure off their

ing of supply lines from North Viet Nam, is taking its toll on the Viet Cong. It has, after all, seen only a year since General Westmoreland got sufficient manpower to begin to apply genuine pressure. With average losses as high as 15,000 a month this year, the Communists may be starting to feel a manpower pinch of their own. Recruitment for the Viet Cong in South Viet Nam is down to between 3,000 and 5,500 a month. Infiltration from North to 7,000 a month, and the Communists may at last have reached the "crossover point" where they can no longer adequately cover their losses. Moreover, U.S. bombers have made the Ho Chi Minh trail such a highway of death that the desertion rate for units moving southward has gone up significantly. One former North Vietnamese soldier told his interrogators that his unit left North Viet Nam with 300 men-and arrived in the South with only 30. Eventually, if the U.S. keeps up the pressure, Hanoi, for all its boasting, might find the prospect of a long and losing war too wearing to endure.



CAMPAIGN PLACARDS IN BIEN HOA

Understanding the primary lessons—but not much else.

SOUTH VIET NAM

The Name of the Game

In any reasonably free election, the democratic process usually involves a spate of name calling, a flurry of charges by each side that the other is crooked, and no end of stories that those in power are using their position and patronage to buy the voters' loyalty, Rumors of corruption are the name of the game—whether they are repeated by big-city expices in the U.S. or newly enfranchised voters in South Viet Nam. Thus it was no surprise last week

that loud cries of foul continued to punctuate South Viet Nam's presidential election campaign. The ten civilian candidates had obviously learned the primary lessons of practical politics, to have learned. Instead of hitting the hustings, they preferred to stay at home in Saigon and accuse their military opponents, Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and Said Carlotte of the Carlotte of the scheduling their every move. For a few days they professed to be so indignant that they were ready to quit campaign-

ing entirely. Clock & Bell. In Viet Nam the voters took it all with a yawn. It was in Washington that the tactic paid off. Even after many local campaign managers admitted that they could find no evidence of corruption, U.S. Senators and Congressmen continued to echo charges of fraud. New York's Jacob Javits went so far as to suggest that the election ought to be delayed for a month to give the civilians "a real chance." President Lyndon Johnson tried to put things back in perspective by pointing out that even though the election might not be "without blemish, we cannot impose impossible standards for a young nation at war.'

Although some of the candidates allowed that Javits had a good idea, most of them finally realized that time was fast running out. They returned to active campaigning, but judging by the crowds that turned out to see them, they need hardly have bothered. At Bien Hoa, for example, where there are 174,000 registered voters, only a thousand showed by the town, and fully half of them were soldiers or civil servants given the day off.

The proceedings were hardly inspiring. While a goateed town elder armed with a red clock and a large golden bell limited speeches to 15 minutes, the candidates stood up in turn and delivered their judgments on what was wrong with the government. They spoke in clichés and were greeted by silence or by good old-fashioned doubt. When Vice-Presidential Aspirant Huynh Cong Duong conceded that he did not claim to be smart, a young man in the crowd asked him, "Then why are you running for Vice President?" The audience roared with delight. The laughter grew even louder at Candidate Duong's lame answer: "I was being modest.

No Notes, Skipping the formal ralies, Premier Ky hopped around Viet Nam at the controls of his own DC-6, using the prerogatives of his office (just like any U.S. President) to make "non-political" appearances, beaming confidence, usually speaking without notes. Ky's forte is the soft sell. "The election is very important." he told a labor union last week in Danang. "It herefore ask all workers to be very cautious in their terests. I am not asking you to vote for me. Above all, I want no rigging of this election in my favor."

To underscore his promise to keep things honest, Ky also announced that all press censorship has been lifted—a move that is sure to give his opponents another sounding board for their repetitious charges of corruption.

CHINA

Chaos in Canton

In the South China metropolis of Canton, a West German visitor was stopped cold by the sight of a corpse dangling from a traffic light. "What was his crime?" the traveler asked. His girl guide coolly explained that quite a few people are getting strung up in Canton because "they are political."

The West German's grim travelogue reported in Hong Kong last week underscored a common theme in all the stories that drift out of China: a man's politics can put him in mortal danger anywhere in Mao Tse-tung's chaotic kingdom these days. But nowhere does the chaos seem quite so complete as in Canton, From day to day in the city of 2.5 million, it is difficult to tell just who is taking sides against whom-and why. Near anarchy has seen one faction of Red Guards pitted against another, and when they have not been otherwise occupied, Mao's bullyboys have turned on workers. Workers have taken arms against other workers, and vandals have mocked any semblance of authority.

The army has done little to restore order. Reinforced by unpopular Northerners, General Huang Yung-sheng's local garrison concentrates on trying to keep the cash-carning flow of fruits and vegetables moving down to Hong Kong, 90 miles away. But even that move the continue of the contin

Embarrassed as they are by the disorder in Canton, Maoist chiefs in Peking can do little about it. Last week, as usual, they were preoccupied with troubles in their own backyard. Items:

▶ Demonstrators set a Russian car ablaze, then smashed into the Soviet embassy compound in a brazen display that moved the Kremlin to warn that a "hysterical anti-Soviet campaign" can only lead to a total break in diplomatic relations. ▶ Red Guards harassed an Italian trade

official at a street "trial" after the port of Genoa had refused to allow a Chinese freighter to unload until it lowered political banners extolling Mao.

► Thousands of Maoists brawled among themselves, ignoring the theme of the rally for which they had gathered—"to end demonstrations and clashes."

INDIA

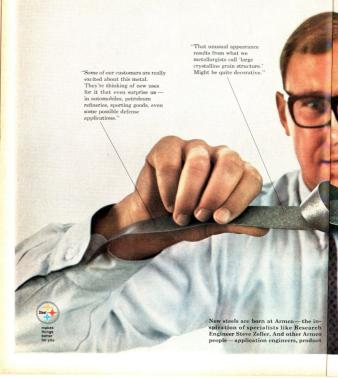
Two Decades of Independence

Standing on the same rampart of New Delhi's Red Fort where her father had hailed India's independence 20 years ago, a tired and frail India Gandhi seemed to reflect her country's uncertain, troubled mood. There was no joy, no bright promise in her independence-day speech. Instead, last week the daughter of Jawaharlal Neh-

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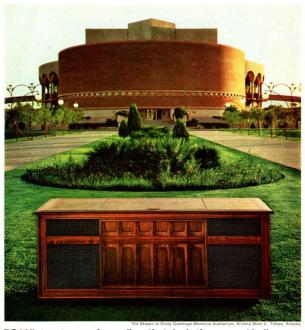


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INDIRA GANDHI ARRIVING AT RED FORT
Progress isn't progress enough.

ru told her countrymen: "We are in deep water." But even while she conceded the gravity of India's food shortages and other problems, the lady Prime Minister scolded the younger generation for complaining about the situation and for being oblivious of the country's progress in the past two decades.

Førnise & Boxession, Indira had a point. Since independence, India has built up the world's 13th largest steel acception, target and perceive, started a petrochemical industry, expanded electrical power fivefold, boosted total output of manufactured goods by 150%, and made immensa strides in bringing better hygiene and education to the country's masses. Most important, while many other developing important, while many other developing landia has hung on as the world's largest working democracy.

Still, for most of the younger generation she criticized, the Indians under 30 who now make up about 50% of a 510 million population, Indira's facts were not likely to sound impressive. India's progress has simply not been good enough. Faulty government planning, plus two years of drought, have caused such severe grain shortages that only massive imports of food, mainly from the U.S., have staved off full-scale famine. Monsoon rains returned to India's parched fields last month, bringing hope for sizable rice and wheat harvests. Even if they exceed previous records, though, India will remain dependent on foreign suppliers for perhaps one-tenth of its food for years to come.

Lack of buying power at home and an inability to compete abroad have sent most of the country's fledgling industries sliding into a recession. Regional and linguistic rivalries tear at the unity of the Indian nation, and so strained are India's nerves that almost every week minor incidents in one or more cities flare into full-blown riots over food, language or polities. For all its efforts, the government so far has failed to bring under control the coutry's high brith rate that adds 20 million people each year to an overcrowded land.

Star in the East. Since succeeding Lal Bahadur Shastri 20 months ago, Indira has done little to convince Indians that she can effectively cope with the country's crises. Partly because of her weak rule, voters in last February's elections administered jarring setbacks to her once all-powerful Congress Party. Its massive margin in the New Delhi Parliament has dwindled to 48, while opposition coalitions have ousted Congress Party governments in nine of India's 17 states. Some Indians hail the decline of the Congress Party as a necessary condition for developing a strong multiparty political system. The shortterm result, however, is increased bickering and friction between oppositionled state governments and New Delhi over food consignments and other famine relief measures.

Last week's anniversary reminded many of the words with which Nehru had greeted independence: "A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East; a new hope comes into being." Two decades later, Indians were sobered by the realization that the star still shines, the hope diminished.

PAKISTAN The Other Celebration

Pakistan, which also won its independence from Britain 20 years ago, was more in a mood for celebration. Though the predominantly Moslem nation of 105 million has, like India, suffered a two-year drought, Pakistan with fewer people to feed, has been hurt far less. And even though Pakistan is still poor and underdeveloped, its economy is healthy and growing. In fact, aided by a 9% increase in the output of its new heavy industries (shipbuilding, petrochemicals), Pakistan's gross national product is expected to rise 5.2% this year. Pakistani exports are doing so well on the world market that the country has nearly cut in half its dependence on outside economic aid.

On a nationwide television program, President Mohammed Ayub Khan, 60, blamed neighboring India for the bad relations between the two countries that cost each of them millions every year in armament outlays. He also scoffed at India's preoccupation with China. "All this fear about China is nonsense. said Ayub, whose country, unlike India, has not suffered Chinese attack. "The Chinese have no intention of getting embroiled in this vast subcontinent with its teeming millions." If the President's pronouncement was correct, it was the happiest message that either Pakistan or India could receive as the two countries enter their third decade

MIDDLE EAST

Return of the Natives

Holding her baby with one hand and two boxes of paper diapers in the other, a voung Arab woman walked across the temporary wooden floor of the wrecked Allenby Bridge last week, heading homeward into what is now Israeli territory. She was the first Arab refugee to be admitted back across the River Jordan under an agreement between Israel and Jordan. Behind her trailed only 353 others. The Israelis had expected as many as 1,000, but they had taken so long with their cautious security clearance that the list of approved refugees was sent to the Jordanian government too late for everyone to be rounded up in time for the first day's crossing.

Until last week, there were serious doubts that the crossings would ever begin. The Jordanian and Israeli governments squabbled for nearly a month over technicalities. Then, once they agreed to terms, Jordan's Amman radio began broadcasting instructions calling on the refugees to refuse to cooperate with Jewish authorities once they got back to their homes. Such direct incitement so alarmed the Israeli government that it almost canceled the return entirely. As it was, the Israelis tightened their security restrictions to keep out all Arabs suspected of being potential Fifth Columnists; the trickle of refugees that crossed the Jordan last



JORDANIANS CROSSING ALLENBY BRIDGE Even a trickle might be too much.

week consisted mainly of women, old men and small children.

Red Cross officials are confident that the flow of returning natives can be increased to 4.000 a day. But even at that rate, it would take at least until the middle of October to process all 170,000 Jordanians who have asked to return to the West Bank, and Israel has declared that it will close its borders on Aug. 31. Arab and Red Cross officials hope that Israel can be talked into extending the deadline for as long as necessary, but such an accommodation is far from certain. There have been increasing signs of civil disobedience among the West Bank Arabs of late—in the Nablus area last week, 1,000 schoolteachers unexpectedly refused to accept Israeli paychecks. Come the end of August, Tel Aviv may well decide that it has admitted too many Arabs already.

THE ARABS

Still a Fever

Even as the Arabs worked out their first, tentative compromise with Israel, and Jordanian refugees began returning to occupied territory, the Arabs continued to demonstrate their inability to face up to the problems of negotiating a peace. In a week of frenzied activity, Irag's President Abdel Rahman Aref flew off to Syria, then to Jordan, then back home again to receive Syrian Head of State Noureddin Attassi on a return call. After receiving Aref in Amman, Jordan's King Hussein took off on a whirlwind visit to nine other Middle Eastern and Arab countries that would last ten days. Kuwait Prime Minister Jaber Al-Ahmed Es-Sabah dropped in on the Shah of Iran. Yugoslavia's Presi-



Impressive mileage over barren ground.



DEBRIS FROM THE RIOT AT BELGIAN EMBASSY IN KINSHASA Anything but contrite.

dent Josip Broz Tito wound up a three day visit in Cairo, went on to Syria for a day, Iraq for two more days and then back to Egypt for more talks with Gamal Abdel Nasser. The mileage covered was impressive, but the cause of "peace" gained precious little ground. "The situation at present," lamented a sad Tito in Alexandria. "Is an imposace,"

Tito had come to the Middle East with a compromise proposal calling for the Arabs to recognize Israel's right to exist as a nation and for Israel, in turn, to pull out of all its "new territories." As Tito might have expected, the idea got nowhere. Nasser refused to compromise because "such a move would encourage future aggression to get further concessions." In Damascus, Tito heard the same. "Imperialist machinery," trumpeted the Baathist Party's daily Al Baath, "is conspiring to produce peace. The Arab answer is: never.' In Iraq, Aref told his Yugoslav guest that Israel would first have to withdraw unconditionally from Arab soil, then there could be peace-maybe. By week's end Tito had shelved his proposals, and was leaking word to newsmen that he had not really come with "concrete proposals" at all; he was "simply taking the Arab temperature." The mercury was still well over the fever

THE CONGO

Death to All Whites

The mob was organized by President Doseph Mobutus Mourement Populater Révolutionnaire, the only legal political party in the Congo. Outside the Belgian embassy in Kirnbasa, it began to work up quite a head of steam for its work up quite a head of steam for its stratum. Frimary object was stratum. Frimary object was stratum. Frimary object was stratum, it is not provided by Mobutu and subsequently captured the border city of Bukavu by force. Loudspeaker frusks promised immediate chudyeaker frusks promised immediate

satisfaction to all loyal Congolese right there in Kinshasa. Before the shouting was over, announced the sound trucks, the Belgian, French and British ambassadors would be arrested.

The police had no intention of arresting the white diplomats, but even so the demonstration soon turned violent. Led by thugs from the party's far-left Jeunesse (youth) movement, some 2,000 Congolese stormed and sacked two floors of the Belgian embassy, invaded an adjacent apartment building and mauled an American Army sergeant and his wife who were trapped inside. Then it moved on to hurl rocks at the French cultural center and the American and British embassies, loot shops and set fire to cars along the way. Before Mobutu decided that it was time for him to ask the rioters to go home, they had torn down a 35-ft.-high bronze statue of Belgium's King Albert I that had been a city landmark for years.

Party Ultimatum. In Brussels, the reaction was angry and immediate, Fearful that another anti-white bloodletting in the party of the party of the party of the party of the Harmel flew home from a vacation in southern France to appear on radio and television and demand that Mobutu guarantee the safety of the 40,000 Belwee. Harmel implied, Belgum would cut off its \$70 million-a-year aid program and order its citizens home, a move that could mean the virtual colmination of the party of the party of the party of munications and civil service.

Despite the economic ruin that would follow a massive Belgian withdrawal, Mobutu was anything but contrite. He denied personal responsibility for the rioting, insisted that all well-meaning whites were perfectly safe in his counria, he said, it was all to be blamed on the mercenaries sitting boldly in Bukavu and issuing ultimatums calling for the return of Moise Tshombe.

Even more unsettling, though, was

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that started the whole business.

Dictaphone

an ultimatum issued by Mobutu's own party headquarters, presumably with presidential approval. Unless the mercenaries evacuated Bukavu within ten days, it said, "all those supporting them will be spectacularly punished." In Congolese terms, that could be taken to mean death to all whites.

HAITI

Coming to a Boil

Haiti has not been treated kindly by its dictator, François ("Papa Doc") Duvalier. The pudgy medicine man has steadily tightened his reign of terror. And ever since last April, when two bombs rocked downtown Port-au-Prince during a national party celebratine his 60th birth. measure even for Papa Doc; anyone caught on the streets after the witching hour took his life in his hands.

A Family Affair, Duvalier has even clamped down on his own family. Army Colonel Max Dominique, military commander of Port-au-Prince and the husband of Duvalier's 26-year-old daughter. was sent packing off to Madrid as Haiti's Ambassador to Spain. As Dominique's plane taxied down the strip. Duvalier's private Gestapo or Tonton Macoutes (Creole for bogeymen), jumped Dominique's two bodyguards and chauffeur, then hustled the three men off to jail. Last month Duvalier dismissed Dominique from the army "for the good of the service," and ordered his son-in-law to return to Haiti to stand trial for "desertion, mutiny and



DUVALIER WITH PHOTOS OF HAILE SELASSIE, POPE PAUL & L.B.J.
Only the voodoo priests have no complaints.

day and his tenth year in power, Papa Doe has been exercising his authority with a vengeance. In four brutal months, he has:

 ▶ Fired five of the ten ministers in his Cabinet.
 ▶ Imprisoned Clémard Charles, his chief

 Imprisoned Clemard Charles, his chief bagman and president of one of Haiti's biggest banks.
 Reshuffled part of his military leader-

ship, arrested dozens of army officers, and, in a grisly ceremony at Port-au-Prince's Fort Dimanche, personally presided over the execution of 19 of his prisoners.

▶ Driven a total of 108 Haitians into foreign embassies, including Jean Tassy, his security chief and one of his top thugs.
▶ Pushed a resolution through his rub-

ber-stamp National Assembly, effective July 1968, renouncing the international convention honoring political asylum.

Blared his emergency siren in the

presidential palace one day last month, then decreed a 10 p.m. curfew, a rare treason." Dominique is not likely to obey, for his father-in-law is convinced that he was the man behind the April bombings and the ringleader of a planned insurrection.

Haiti's troubles can only get worse. Graft and corruption have sucked the economy dry, the government is two years behind in some of its bills, and there are strong fears in Port-au-Prince that the International Monetary Fund, which has been loaning Duvalier as much as \$4,000,000 a year, may cut off his credit. Last week the only Haitians without a complaint were the voodoo priests, who have been doing a thriving business casting spells and consulting the spirits for nervous clients. Temple altars in Port-au-Prince were bright with new candles, Christmas lights and eerie black-magic charms; sacrificial goats and doves were led to the slaughter. Like a witch's caldron, Haiti was once again coming to a boil, and no one wanted to be on the wrong side of the gods-or Papa Doc.

EAST GERMANY

Semantics of Separatism

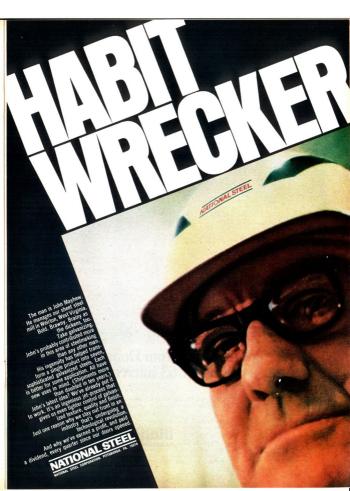
What wears a uniform, stamps passports and has a title 53 letters long? Answer: Angehöriger des Zolls der Deutschen Demokratischen Republika member of the customs office of the German Democratic Republic. Until a few years ago, such an official would have been called simply ein Beamter (an official), and he is still called just that in West Germany. But in an effort to show that their half of the country has nothing in common with the other half, East Germany's Communist bosses are inventing and adapting a whole new lexicon of words and phrases. Explains Die Freiheit, a Communist Party newspaper in the East German city of Halle: Social developments in the German Democratic Republic and West Germany are so different that it is no longer possible to speak of one German national language.

As if to holster the argument, East Germany now prints its own dictionary, which lists nearly 400 words that are seldom, if ever, used in West Germany, Montage an innovator, ein Diversam anyone who interferes in political affairs. Ein Objektivist sees both sides of a issue—the non-Communist as well as the Communist—and is therefore politically unreliable. Ein Science States of the State of th

party line.

Connotation of Coke. In addition to such new words, there are some 200 others that now have different usages and meanings in each half of the divided country. The standard West German phrases for worker and employer-Arbeiter and Arbeitgeber-are never used in East Germany. There, all workers are now called Werktätige-work-active persons. The East Germans have also dropped the use of the term Proletariat, because intellectuals and whitecollar workers felt left out. Rationelle Arbeit, which means rational work in West Germany, has become East Germany's pet euphemism for work performed in accord with party goals. In the West German dictionary, aufrüsten means to rearm. The East German dictionary warns that when the word is used in Bundesdeutsch, or Federal German, it means "to increase the number of troops and their equipment with aggressive intentions."

"The East German regime also publishes an encyclopedia that keeps East Germans up-to-date on the meaning of foreign words they may hear in movies, or on the West German television is, and the state of the state of the Academic freedom, for example, is defined as "the obsolete viewpoint that professors and students should enjoy independence from social demands in their university work." Coas-Cold gets far more Objektivest recurrent. It is simunder U.S. influence."





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DOUGLAS MCDONNELL DOUGLA



PEOPLE

"There I was, mushing around in the Central Highlands counting Viet Cong dead," said the paratroop captain. "I was the grubbiest man alive. Bad. Really bad. After two days of no sleep I went back to camp and sacked out on an air mattress in the mud." Then came a voice telling him to get up and go to Saigon to take care of Miss America. Not bad for a dream. Even better as the real McCoy. So U.S. Army Captain Frank Lennon, 25, a West Pointer and a gentleman, scraped off the mud and flew to Saigon to act as official escort for Jane Anne Jayroe, 20, the current Miss America, and five former state beauty queens arriving for a 17-day tour of Viet Nam. And how came Lennon by this boondoggle? He just wrote a letter to the Army's p.i. officer, mentioning that he knew one of the girls (which was roughly true) and offering his humble services.

On a promotion tour of Brazil, French Couttrier Pierre Cordin, 45, recklessly denied that high fashion makes any impression on the enamored eye. "For a man, the woman he desires is always in style." said he, "and it's not necessary for her to be dressed up to be loved. For a woman to be loved, she usually ought to be naked."

About 15,000 people were gathered on the grounds of the Washington Monument, and they all laughed when Joon Boez, 26, hefted her guitar and said, "I would like very much to thank the Daughters of the American Revolution for all the publicity," Joanie really did owe the poor dears of the D.A.R. a owe the poor dears of the D.A.R. a



BAEZ BY THE MONUMENT Parting is such sweet sorrow.



CAPTAIN LENNON & FRIEND Romeo, Romeo.

vote of thanks—for stumbling over her boobytrap. It seems that Joan had determined as long ago as May that the termined as long ago as May that the control of the state of th

His grandfather left him a fortune of several hundred million dollars, but play no glad ragas for Nawab Mir Barkat Ali Khan, 34, Nizom of Hyderabad. The legacy also included a household staff of 14,000 hungry souls, and an accounting system so lax, says the Nizam, that "every restaurant in the vicinity was being secretly supplied with food from my grandfather's kitchens." So now he has slashed his staff to a bareboned 2,000, which touched off a protest march by 500 of the dismissed employees. There was nothing else to do: the Indian government has sliced his annual privy purse from \$667,000 to \$266,000, and inheritance taxes have cut into his estate. But life does have a bright side. The new Nizam is an auto buff, and in the royal garage are 56 cars, only four of which work, "I inherited a scrapyard," the princely grease monkey says happily. "I have a life-time's work before me."

At the ripe old age of 44, Åir Force Colonel Robin Olds really should not be flying anything hotter than Charlie Brown's kite, but with four kills in his F-4C Phantom, he is the leading combat pilot of the Viet Nam air war (Time, June 2). Now the Air Force has finally found a way to keep him down on the ground with the other old folks. The 1943 West Point graduate and World War II ace (twelve German planes) has been named commandant

of cadets at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, effective Dec. 1.

No one would blame West German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, 53, if he decided that someone up there doesn't like him. Five times in the past five weeks a plane carrying the Socialist leader has been stung by gremlinsonce on takeoff when a Convair's generator started pouring smoke; again when a bomb was reported (falsely) on his chartered executive jet; again when the same plane was broken into and the crew suspected sabotage; again when part of an engine fell off a Lufthansa Boeing 707 on takeoff; again when a radio transmitter fritzed. At week's end dauntless Willy was up in the air again. flying off to Norway, but he confessed to one major worry: "Will anyone fly

Britain's balletomanes were aghast at the news from Covent Garden, Rudolf Nureyev's partner in two productions of Romeo and Juliet this October will not be Dame Margot Fonteyn, 48, his matchless partner of the past five years, but a comparatively dewy Covent Garden ballerina from Rhodesia, Merle Park, 29. Could it be that the most brilliant team in modern ballet will be unhitched at last? "A big lie!" stormed Rudi. He and Dame Margot have occasionally danced with others in the past as schedules demanded. As Covent Garden sped forward with reassurances that Rudi, 29, and Merle "are not a permanent partnership," Ballerina Park re-marked unflappably that "Rudolf is marvelous," but that she has performed with British dancers who are "as good as Nureyev in their way."



BALLERINA PARK Wherefore art thou, Juliet?

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Shattering Tradition

Pope Paul has confounded critics by his basic dichotomy of views: conservative in doctrine and theology, progressive in matters of administration and social involvement. For example, soon after he excoriated laissez-faire capitalism in his encyclical Populorum Progressio, he left Roman Catholic liberals bitterly disappointed by his decision to uphold priestly celibacy. Many



Open door to ideas.

of the same liberals were delighted last week as Paul ordered one of the most sweeping changes in Roman Catholic church administration made by any Pope in the past four centuries.

What the Pope did was to order a shake-up of the Curia, the Roman Catholic Church's all-powerful governing bureaucracy. New regulations will bring to an end the dominance of a small clique of elderly, ultra-conservative Italian cardinals who have clung to the levers of power for a lifetime and used their position to stifle reform. Now the doors are open to a constant flow of clerics with varied backgrounds and, most important, new ideas.

As of Jan. 1, 1968, when the decree takes effect, the term of curial office will in most cases be limited to five years instead of the traditional lifetime appointments. And to prevent the kind of friction between Pontiff and Curia that plagued Pope John, henceforth all cardinals heading curial offices and congregations (administrative divisions)

must resign when a Pope dies, allowing the incoming Pontiff to choose a staff to his liking. Ending the present system, which allows some clerics to make the Curia their entire career, the Pope insists that all future congregation members must have some pastoral experience and should be drawn from all parts of the globe. The changes will also permit languages other than Latin to be used for the first time in all Curia business, bring more lay Catholic advisers into the congregations, and open the cardinal-dominated Curia to bishops from outside Rome.

The Old Ones, The turnover in Curia membership could start quite soon. When the provision of a five-year term of office takes effect next January, the present curial officials must be newly approved by the Pope. This would give him a chance to ease some of the old guard out. In fact, there is already heavy pressure on at least four, including Alfredo Cardinal Ottaviani, 76, and Giuseppe Cardinal Pizzardo, 90, to step down. Pizzardo has served since 1908.

The most important new appointment will be a cardinal to fill the upgraded post of Secretary of State-or Papal Secretary, as it will now be called. The present Secretary of State, Cardinal Cicognani, 84, is soon expected to resign. His successor will be a kind of Vatican Prime Minister, with new responsibility to coordinate Curia affairs and to summon cardinals to Cabinet-style meetings. The Pope also set up an office to supervise the four departments that handle the Vatican's vast financial interests.

It was too early to say what the changes would bring. As he has frequently done in the past, the Pope may still decide to hedge the liberalism of the Curia reform with several conservative appointments. But as Pope John himself may have realized during his constant battle with the Curia, the new spirit that he ushered into the church can never really take hold without exactly the kind of administrative revolution that Pope Paul has now decreed.

Man of the City A man who would have particularly welcomed the news from Rome died in New York City last week, Victim of a heart attack was the Rev. John Courtney Murray, 62, the Jesuit theologian whose influence and immense prestige extended far beyond the boundaries of his faith and order. Secular leaders met under his guidance. Protestants welcomed him to their councils; the Episcopal Committee on Theological Freedom and Social Responsibilities listed him as one of its advisers. International Catholicism recognized his intellectual leadership at the Second Vatican Council, despite efforts of the ultraconservative Vatican Curia to suppress his liberal views on religious freedom. Father Murray's life coincided in time

and purpose with a new era in U.S. Ca-

tholicism. What had been largely a church of immigrant ethnic groups at the turn of the century became part of the pluralistic weave of American life, ready to shuck its minority-minded defensiveness and its sense of dependency on authority overseas. With deep insight and patient scholarship. Father Murray incorporated the U.S. secular doctrines of church-state separation and freedom of conscience into the spiritual tradition of Roman Catholicism.

Silence! He was thus a very American Catholic theologian. Born on Manhattan's 19th Street to a Scottish-born lawyer father and an Irish mother, both of whom were Catholics, the boy had shown an interest in medicine as a profession. But he joined the Jesuits at 16, and after earning an M.A. at Boston College, spent three years teaching in the Philippines. Then there was more study-four years of theology at the Jesuits' Woodstock College in Maryland, four years of graduate theology at the Gregorian University in Romebefore returning to Woodstock as professor of theology in 1937, a post he held until his death.

At Woodstock, Father Murray's theological specialties were the Trinity and grace. But he was also keenly interested in the church's dealings with the world, and his learned debating on behalf of incorporating church-state separation into Catholic polity became so lively in the pages of the American Ecclesiastical Review that his order eventually silenced him with instructions to clear all his future writing on churchstate matters with Jesuit headquarters in Rome.

But Father Murray's views came triumphantly into their own with the wave of aggiornamento begun by Pope John XXIII and carried out after a fashion in Vatican II. Despite the Curia's success in keeping him out of the first council session, he was on hand as an expert for the second, and when the bishops rose to applaud the passage of the declaration on religious liberty, which confirmed the right of all men to freedom of conscience in worship, many of them felt that the applause was really for John Courtney Murray.

Theologian Murray helped liberalize his church, but he succeeded because he was essentially a conservative-so much so that some of the younger theologians, who prefer to storm the battlements, were disenchanted with his meticulous, scholarly approach. For John Courtney Murray always moved within church tradition, presenting his liberal conclusions as developments of the hallowed past; it was his special gift for holding the two together as a living whole that carried the day in Rome. Exchange of Ideas. In addition to ed

iting the Jesuit quarterly Theologica Studies for 26 years and writing a show er of articles on dozens of facets of life, Father Murray published five books. Most notable: We Hold Thesa Truths, which expounds the idea that the American structure of church-state



FATHER MURRAY (1966) Holding the whole together.

relations is more congenial to Roman Catholic thinking on the subject than any other such structure in history; and The Problem of God, which concrasts the Old Testament question "Is God our God?" and the medieval question "What is God like?" with modern man's "new will actively to oppose God.

It was through personal contact that John Courtney Murray wielded much of his large intellectual influence. Thin and towering (6 ft. 4 in.), long-faced to the point of looking sad (which made his witty, self-depreciating smile all the more engaging), he possessed an intellectual charity and unfailing courtesy that ideally suited him to guide the exchange of ideas between peers of widely disparate persuasions.

This, in fact, was the assignment given him in the spring of 1966 with his appointment as director of the John LaFarge Institute. Founded in 1964 by the editors of the Jesuit weekly, America, the institute brings together leaders from many sectors of society and the full spectrum of religious belief for off-the-record discussions of almost any and all subjects-religious liberty, racial discrimination, censorship, abortion, the population explosion. business and political ethics, religion and the arts, war and the anti-war movement.

Dialogue between serious men about serious things was for Father Murray the sine qua non of civilized society The end in view was not agreement but the kind of understanding that honest disagreement presupposes. "Disagreement," he would often say, "is not an easy thing to reach." This, he felt, was society's protection against the confusion spread by the barbarian perpetually at the gates.

The city was John Courtney Murray's symbol of civilized society, and in writing about it, he once unconsciously described himself: "The cohesiveness of the city is not hot and humid, like the climate of the animal kingdom. It lacks the warmth of love and unreasoning loyalty that pervades the family. It is cool and dry, with the coolness and dryness that characterize good argument among informed and responsible men.'

EPISCOPALIANS

An End to Heresy?

Since the 2nd century A.D., when the early Christians condemned the Gnostics as heretics for maintaining that salvation can be obtained through knowledge alone, many Christian faiths have found the accusation of heresy a handy tool to keep dissidents in line or toss them out. For supposedly challenging church doctrine, Joan of Arc was burned at the stake in 1431; so were Czech Reform Leader John Hus in 1415 and the impassioned Dominican Savonarola in 1498 (he was hanged first for good measure). In recent history, however, punishments for heresy have grown less brutal, and the charge has only rarely been invoked. Doctrinal disputes are increasingly resolved by debate within a church, or by the dissidents leaving of their own accord. The last time the Episcopal Church resorted to heresy procedure was in 1924, when it was employed to depose a retired and aged bishop.

Now Episcopalians seem on their way to almost complete rejection of the concept. This is one of the major recommendations in a report made public last week by the church's committee on theological freedom and social responsibilities, which labels the sin "anachronistic" and suggests that ideally it be abandoned except in the historical context "of the radical, creative theological controversies in the early formative years of Christian doctrine

The committee was formed last January in the wake of Bishop James Pike's demand for a heresy trial to challenge those attacking him for speaking out against various hallowed doctrinal beliefs. The church was loath to take so drastic a step, instead named the committee of eleven clerics and laymen to advise the church's presiding bishop on the overall problem of freedom of inquiry within the church. It was headed by Bishop Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., 59, energetic former executive secretary of the Anglican Communion, presently director of the church's overseas department, who has long been known for his outspoken, often unorthodox ways.

A Delicate Balance, "Where there is an appeal to authority, especially institutional authority, in our time," the report, "it is likely to be made for the wrong reason, to establish a refuge from the bewildering uncertainties of our life. Such retreat from encounter is an enemy to true theological or social inquiry

"God makes men free. It does not behoove His Church to try to hobble their minds or inhibit their search for new insights into truth. The Church should not only tolerate but should actively encourage free and vigorous theological debate. Any risks the Church may run by fostering a climate of genuine freedom are minor compared to the dangers it surely will encounter from any attempts at suppression, censorship

or thought control.

Despite its strong liberal tone, the report by no means suggests that there should be no limits to theological inquiry. The individual right of expression must be balanced by the "right of the Church to maintain its distinctive identity and continuity as a community of faith." This identity is threatened when a church member denies such "characteristic and indispensable terms" as "love of God, His truth and grace; His self-revealing action; the redemption in Christ." The report also cautions churchmen that they do not "enter the field of theological and social debate merely as inquirers. They are not neutral about Christ.

A Last Resort, In order to make the report acceptable to the majority of church officials, the committee does not suggest that heresy proceedings be abolished: nor does Bishop Pike, who served as one of the committee's ten advisers. But the committee emphasizes that heresy should be invoked "only as a last resort" and that the initiation of such trials should be made as "difficult as possible." Bishop Bayne thinks that the report's main points are very likely to be approved at the church's triennial general convention in Seattle next month.

Pike himself hailed the report as "a charter for aggiornamento [updating] in the Episcopal Church," encouraging "spontaneity and enlightenment." Pike, who resigned his post as bishop of California, said that if the report is adopted in Seattle he will withdraw his demand for a heresy trial. But he will keep If This Be Heresy as the title of his new book. Bishop Bayne took the cool view. He disagrees with much of Pike's stand, but feels that his views come "nowhere near threatening the church's jugular."

BISHOP BAYNE Dispensing with an obsolete tool.



WOLFGANG WAGNER

OPERA

Clouds over Valhalla

Strife was no stranger to Richard Wagner. His lifelong battles with critics, rival composers, performers and color of the sonorous core of his own career, and even blared mer, 84 years after Wagner's death, the storms still rage over the Festspielhaus at Bayreuth, that Bavarian operatic Valhalla built by the composer to house control of the storms of

When the U.S. Army in 1949 turned the theater over to Wolfgang and Wieland Wagner, the composer's grandsons, certain stipulations were part of the deal. One was that the directors should eliminate all Nazi undertones in their mountings of the music dramas. Another, not unrelated, was that Britishborn Winifred Wagner, widow of the composer's son Siegfried and mother of Wolfgang and Wieland, should abdicate her long-held role as iron-fisted matriarch of Bayreuth's every artistic and managerial move. Winifred had been a high-ranking Nazi, a personal friend and financial supporter of Hitler, and had allowed Wolfgang to be photographed as a child sitting in the Führer's lap.

Sole Control. As long as Wieland lived, the new Bayreuth flourished. He was the artistic director; Wolfgang stuck to business management. Mama Winifred stayed away. Wieland's new productions were aimed imaginatively toward new, always controversial, often brilliantly successful dramatic ideals. Instead of the heavily literal, violently brassy, pompous stagings admired by Hitler, in which choral scenes often resembled SS rallies in a Black Forest thicket, Wieland created stark, impressionistic stage pictures with a shaft of light here, a barren rock there. To enhance Bayreuth as a cultural force of worldwide significance, Wieland broke with the old chauvinistic policies to-



SCENE FROM WOLFGANG'S "LOHENGRIN" (WITH HEATHER HARPER AS ELSA)
Ominous echoes of the old chauvinism.

ward performers and imported singers and conductors of all nationalities. Bayreuth's postwar glory, in fact, rests largely on the shoulders of American singers and conductors: George London, James King, Jess Thomas, Grace Bumbry, Thomas Stewart, Thomas Schippers and scores of others.

But Wieland died at 49 last fall (shortbefore he was to have made his Metropolitan Opera directorial debut), and now Wolfgang, 47, has assumed sole control over Bayreuth. So far, the results have been taken by many observers as a series of ominous portents. Wolfgang's staging of Lohengrin last month, his first effort since his brother's death, departed markedly from Wieland's stylization and simplification and seemed to echo the old conservatism instead. The bridal chamber was done up like a Moorish gazebo. Singers were allowed to return to the old style of explicit gesticulation and heavy underlining of points in the text.

Lots Strow. All this inspired Der psiegel to sound a warning blast about Bayreuth's future. Bad enough, said the article, that Wolfgang's production was cluttered, unimaginative and—worst of all—harmless. In his very staing of Lohengin, the magazine saw signs of an alleged return to the bad old Nazi days. The presence at rehearsals of Mama Warner, now 73, was the last straw.

Not surprisingly, the East German government also got into the act. Ostensibly to protest the strong neo-Nazi vote in Bayeuth in last December's elections, the Communists demanded a statement from the policies of the neo-Nazi Vational Democrats. No statement was forthcoming, so the East Germans was forthcoming, so the East Germans who had gone over to work at Bayeuth during previous festivats.

"Best Ever." Wolfgang, greying and somewhat snappish under the reception his new efforts have so far received, readily admits that his esthetic ideals dif-

fer from his late brother's. "I seek the middle of the road," he explains, denying that his road has any political direction. Yes, Mama has been at rehearsals, he goes on, but she has made no effort to interfere, and has so far refused to discuss Bayreuth in anything sounding like an official capacity.

Much of Wieland's Bayreuth is still in evidence. Many of his productions remain, directed by his former assistant, Peter Lehmann, 34, and critics called this year's Lehmann-staged Parsifal "the best ever." The brilliant Elsa of Heather Harper, a British soprano engaged by Wolfgang, indicates a continuance of international casting. Even without Wieland, Richard Wagner's genius hovers over Bayreuth to tempt both singers and audiences toward their yearly pilgrimage. "I am forced to admit that I am frankly worried," says American Bass-Baritone Thomas Stewart, "but even with Wieland gone, this remains the most accomplished operatic stage in the world."

FOLK SINGERS

Champion Country Picker While Bayeuth boasted a Wagnerian summit, Statewille, N.C., happily mustered the top names in folk and country music. To that city, nestled among the Appalachian foolhilis, there came the Appalachian foolhilis, there came gurus as Earl Scruggs and Red Allen, Joining them was the man currently winning most of the kudos in the field, Polk Singer-Culturists Arthel ("Doc")

Husky, easygoing, and seemingly unperturbed by the fact that he has been blind ever since early childhood, Watson, 44, is a regular country-music Segovia. His casual, clean-cut virtuosity on the "flat-loop" (nonelectric) guitar is little less than awesome as he driver, in this country of the country of the country of the cut of the country of the country of the thin Rog and Nativille Blues. His voice curls reedily and winsomely around Marty Groves, reminding some of the



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"DOC" WATSON WITH FLAT-TOP Like Burl, only on pitch.

young Burl Ives. The only difference: Watson sings on pitch.

Highbrow Respectability, Folklorists are quick to point out that Watson's stylings are far from pure. He readily admits that his songs and techniques were as much copied from early listening to radio and records as they were derived from the folk around his Deep Gap, N.C., birthplace. He got his first instrument at the age of eleven, a fretless banjo made for him by his father, "pretty fair country picker." By 17 he had begun serious listening to such country-music greats as Guitarist Merle Travis, and had duplicated Travis' individualistic finger-picking style, in which the forefinger touches the strings directly and plucks out the tune while the thumb plunks out a moving bass. Country music in those days offered slim pickings to a newcomer, and Watson earned his first pay as lead guitarist in a local pop band. But in 1960. he was suddenly picked out of the hand by Talent Scout Ralph Rinzler, packed off in a station wagon loaded with musicians and instruments, and trundled around the country. In 1962 he was rushed in as replacement at Los Angeles' prestigious folk singers' mecca, Ash Grove, and has been moving up ever since.

Today, four Vanguard records and over 300 tour dates later, Waston is located dead-center in the forward thrust of country music toward highbrow as well as lowbrow respectability. The very impurity of his style, coupled with the exhilaration his work generates, goes a long way to accomplish this aim. Like a select few before him (John Jacob Niles, Tarivi, Carrence Ashley), he forms a bridge between America's primation of the country of t

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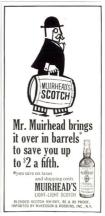


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MODERN LIVING

HIPPIES

Within the Tribe

Beautiful.

Manhattan's Palm Gardens ballroom was really turned on. The flowers, Tim, the flowers. They were in people's hair, on the floor, swarming over two huge screens from the color-slide projectors. The projectors of the projector of the proje

Then in came the beautiful people on four motoreycles, right into the ball-room, oozing with flower-power. It was the signal for everybody to get ready for the wedding and gather around the sanctuary, an arbor of aluminum beams and reflecting plastic panels. There came the groom, Aftic, 24, carrying a guitar and wearing baggy trousers, a white, Nehru-collar tunic with red trim and cowboy boots. "My wedding suit. Nancy made it," he beamed. And there

Nancy's mother. "They're working and planning something for themselves. Their philosophy is a very loving and tender thing."

It was clear what they all meant to each other as the tribe gathered round the couple, and the Boo-Hoo, a priest in the hippies' Neo-American Church, his face painted gold for the occasion, conducted the double-necklace ceremony. Then to share in the love, 50 of the guests formed a tight huddle around the bride and groom, hugged up close and rocked back and forth to the music, while the lights flashed, balloons burst and everyone chanted the Hindu Hari Krishna (Hail Krishna). Soon everybody was kissing everybody. Nancy was radiant. "Everything's beautiful to the bride," she said, "All I want now is a home in the country where Artie and I can raise children. I'm sure he and I will love each other forever." Beautiful.

iful. HIGHWAYS

The Young Killers

"It hit us like a torpedo," says Dr. Stanley H. Schuman, member of a four-man team of doctors and social scientists that has just finished a study of young male drivers for the University of Michigan, "Traffic accidents are the leading cause of death for young men between 16 and 24. Although young male drivers amount to only one-eighth of all registered drivers, they are responsible for a third of all fatal accidents." As a result, they are being killed in epidemic proportions. Last year the total was 12,200-more than double the number of U.S. servicemen who died in Viet Nam

Faster Cars. More Chances, Every bit as astonishing, adds Schuman, is what the Michigan team has learned about the young men who are still alive. Of the 288 unmarried male drivers under 25 interviewed, more than a third had had accidents during the past year, and nearly half had received tickets for moving traffic violations, "When they begin driving, they are aglow with new skill and somewhat careful," says Schuman, "If they have accidents, they are usually merely fender benders. Later, they want faster cars and take more chances." Accidents for drivers over 21 and under 25 are fewer—but more often fatal.

The scientists also gained some insights. "The most dangerous young male driver is one alone in his car," susy Schuman, "Secause he will take amazing chances alone that he wouldn't take if someone were with him." The researchers found that the young male driver is using the car as an "expressive" instrument to blow off steam after the contract of the car as an "expressive" instrument to blow off steam after to gain relief from problems caused by school grades or draft worries. In finding an outlet for his frustrations and anxieties, he is also unconsciously releasing suicidal and homicidal impulses.

Mork of Cain. One root of the problem, Schuman believes, is that young Americans "are raised to believe life is a matter of risk taking." Says he: "Drivdinosaur; we've get to teach youngsters to live with their cars, to 'cool it." The high accident rate and death toll of young male drivers also bothers insuryoung male drivers also bothers insurvice president of Nationwike Mutual Insurance, recently suggested that "mark



UNMARRIED & UNDER 25 DRIVER Expensive way to blow off steam.

of Cain" license plates be issued to drivers with bad records, restricting them to essential trips. And New York State now issues new drivers of all ages a six-month "probationary license," rescinding it for a serious traffic violation, restoring it only after obligatory driver clinic and re-examination.

Auto Expert Ken W. Purdy, author of the recently published Young People and Driving, believes that tougher, more realistic driving tests are the best bet. Most drivers, Purdy says, only learn to start, stop and steer. The mark of a good driver is his ability to bandle a shool teaches. And as a near infallable rule for staying out of trouble, Purdy cites the old truck drivers' maxim: "Drive as if the other fellow hates you and is trying to kild you."

THE CITY

Citizens on Patrol

In Charlotte, N.C., Willis B. Howard, 32, a driver for the Yellow Cab Co., had just dropped off two men at a movie one night last June when the two-way radio in his cab blared out the police description of two escaped prisoners from nearly Union County penitentiary. The description tallide per-



BOO-HOO, NANCY & ARTIE Very loving, very tender.

came the bride, Nancy, 15, her long blonde hair glistening, silver braces on her teeth (she'll take them off next year), and happily, joyously pregnant. The members of the wedding be-

longed to the same tribe, the Group Image, one of the new, first-name-only hippie groups, of which Nancy is the den mother, sewing and cooking, and Artic the lead guitar. The tribe has about 25 muscians, artists, and psychedelic experts in it; they decorate cluls, design posters, and teamed up to do Time's hippie cover (July 7). "They different from the usual hippies," says

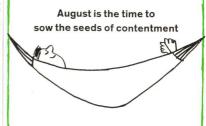
feetly with his last fares. Howard grabbed his radio mike, called his dispatcher's office, which in turn alerted police. Within minutes, parto cars rolled up and nabbed the escapes. Last week Howard won a \$200 award for his good deed. Said Charlotte Police Chief John E. Ingersoll: "We wish we had 10,000 public-spirited citizens like Mr. Howard."

Actually, there are 300,000 or more citizens with that kind of public spirit in the U.S., and police, fire and other authorities are quickly catching on to the kind of help they can give. During the police received some 500 calls from two-way radio operators alerting them to trouble spots. Elsewhere, from Providence, R.I., to San Francisco, at all hours of the day or night, such callers are saving lives, spotting free, getting not understand the spirit of the providence of th

Colling All Tractors, What has liftded the two-way radio from its "ham" stage to its role as key instrument in a unsubrooming miunteman-like communications network has been its adoption by U.S. industry. Thousands of companies and other private organizations now use two-way radios to call their men in the field, be they taxt drivers, repairmen, or even tractor drivers on large repairmen, or even tractor drivers on large munications and electronics equipment have not been slow to realize the plan's clear-cut potential for community service, as well as boosting sales.

Hallierafters Co. of Chicago has its RACT (Radio Emergency Associated Citizens Team), under which some consideration of the Company of the Co

Leading & Expanding, Picking up the idea, the Chicago-based firm of Motorola, Inc. last December introduced its Community Radio Watch and watched it take the lead; C.R.W. now claims a roster of a quarter of a million employee "agents" who work for some 20,000 business organizations in more than 300 cities. At first, C.R.W. operators funneled their reports through their company dispatchers. But increasingly police are calling C.R.W. first, and new programs are getting under way in St. Louis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Lincoln, Neb. Says Cincinnati Public Safety Director Henry J. Sandman: "The police department could not duplicate this program with \$100,000 worth of additional radio equipment, to say nothing of the additional personnel and vehicles that would be needed to carry it out.



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THE LAW

LIABILITY

Responsible at Any Speed?

Whipping along an Indiana highway at about 115 m.p.h., Michael Bigham's 1960 Chevrolet Impala smashed into the rear of a car going 55. Since Bigham was clearly liable for the accident, his insurance company settled with the injured driver and passengers in the other car. But one passenger was not satisfied. Contending that the manufacturer "should have foreseen that the automobile would, in fact, be driven at excessive and unlawful speed to the risk of the public," Philip Michael Schemel sued General Motors on the unusual ground of negligence in building a vehicle that would go so fast.

Schemel, who was completely paralyzed from the neck down for a month and whose left leg and arm are still partially paralyzed, had two things going for him: intense public concern with auto safety, and the tendency of more and more courts in the U.S. to hold manufacturers to tougher standards of liability when their products cause injury. Indeed, one member of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, Judge Roger Kiley, agreed that "automobiles are intended to be used in an environment in which a traffic death occurs every eleven minutes and an injury every 19 seconds, and in which there are reckless, irresponsible



SCHEMEL AFTER ACCIDENT

drivers like Bigham. In my opinion, General Motors is chargeable with the duty of reasonably foreseeing the probable dangers" of building a car capable of high speeds.

Kiley's two colleagues definitely thought otherwise: they were unwilling to extend the product-liability trend far enough to sustain Schemel's claim. Their ruling held that the manufacturer's "duty is to avoid hidden defects and latent or concealed dangers. He is not bound to anticipate and guard against grossly careless misuse of his product."

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Gag for Psychiatrists

The doctor-patient relationship is an intimate one. Most states consider such relationships privileged, and therefore what a man tells his doctor about his illness is as inadmissible in court as what he tells his lawyer or spouse. But what of the state-employed psychiatrist who treats an accused criminal? If the criminal enters a defense of insanity, can the psychiatrist be a witness against Now the Minnesota Supreme Court has refused to create an exception for state psychiatrists. A doctorpatient relationship is a doctor-patient relationship, said the court, no matter who employs the doctor.

Sine Qua Non. The case under review was that of Albert Alfred Fontana, a former state trapshooting champion, who had shot and killed his estranged wife after she refused a reconciliation. Found incapable of standing trial because of insanity, he was placed in a state mental hospital where, after a few months under the care primarily of Dr. Carl Schwartz, he recovered enough to face a court. He pleaded not guilty by virtue of insanity, and the prosecution called Dr. Schwartz, who, over defense objections, stated that "Mr. Fontana was aware that he was doing some-

thing wrong.

Speaking for the unanimous eightman court, Justice William P. Murphy pointed out that the statute barring a doctor's testimony without patient's consent "makes no distinction between 'public' and 'private' physician-patient relationships. The purpose behind the statute is to inspire confidence in patients to make full disclosure of symptoms and conditions to physicians. Such confidence is deemed necessary to the efficacy of treatment. This is especially so in the case of state hospitals for the mentally ill, where complete confidence in the attending physicians is a sine qua non to the cure."

Justice Murphy added that it is still permissible for a state physician to testify against a defendant who has agreed to the physician's examination knowing that its purpose is to secure evidence that can be used against him. But, said Murphy: "It does not seem to us that the state should have to rely on the privileged testimony of a state-employed psychiatrist to prove that patient-defendants were not insane at the moment of their crimes."

TRIALS

Shutting Up Big-Mouth

"I'll be the only person ever convicted in the assassination of President Kennedy, and I don't know beans about it," said Attorney Dean Andrews before he went on trial two weeks ago. For once he seemed to be right. Last week a five-man New Orleans jury* found him guilty of having committed perjury three times during District Attorney Jim Garrison's bootless investigation into the Kennedy assassination. He

was sentenced to 18 months in prison. Three years ago, Andrews told the Warren Commission that he had been called by a man named Clay Bertrand the day after the assassination and asked to defend Lee Harvey Oswald: previously, he had told the FBI that he had made the whole story up. Ever since Garrison's inquiry started, the oddball lawyer has bounced in and out with such a mixture of contradictions and dislocated hip talk that few knew or cared what he was trying to say. Garrison kept track, though. When the D.A. charged Clay Shaw with being Clay Bertrand and part of a conspiracy to kill Kennedy, Andrews at first told a grand jury that he could not say whether Shaw and Bertrand were the same person, then stated that they were definitely different men.

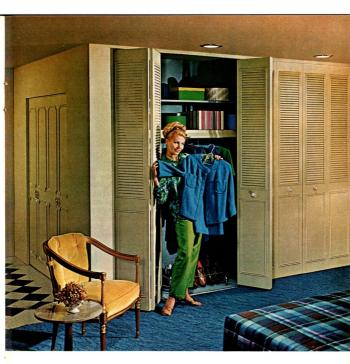
"The jolly green giant," as Andrews calls Garrison, filed perjury charges with a few other minor contradictions thrown in for good measure. That was no surprise, and Garrison has since filed various charges against half a dozen

* In guaranteeing jury trials, the U.S. Constitution made no mention of how many persons are required to make one up. The use of twelve men traces back to English common law. Louisiana is by no means the only state that sometimes permits juries of fewer

than twelve.



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ANDREWS ENTERING COURT
Right, for once.

other witnesses. Andrews was the first to come to trial. He did not go quietly, of course, even defended himself for half of the proceedings. At one point half of the proceedings, and the proceedings have been always to a supplementation of the proceedings. He was a supplementation of the proceedings have been added: "I don't know from nothing, and half with a supplementation. The moral to all this, brother-in-law, is keep your big mouth shaft." Which he may Shaw to trial. Convicted perjurers make poor witnesses.

JUVENILE COURTS

Whiff of Innocence

A man who commits a crime while drunk is nonetheless responsible for his act. But what of those who commit crimes while under the influence of something more unorthodox? In Detroit last week, Juvenile Court Judge James Lincoln surprisingly found that it makes a difference.

It was firmly established that the 15year-old boy who appeared before Judge Lincoln had sexually attacked and strangled tiny Deborah and Kimberly Crowther, eight and six, while they were walking in a field near their home last April. It was also established that before the attack, the boy and two friends had sniffed 15 tubes of airplane and plastic glue. Ruled the judge: "The boy is not guilty of the charge by reason that he was incapable of controlling his actions at the time of the killings." young defendant did not get off scot free, faces a mental hospital or training school until he is 19 as a result of an earlier, unrelated offense. But Lincoln's ruling was still a reluctant one. Even as he made it, he called for new legislation that would make similar future homicides indefensible on grounds of temporary insanity.



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MEDICINE

RESEARCH

New Defense Against Viruses

As protection against the dozens of viruses that attack him throughout his lifetime, man has two major natural defenses: antibodies and a mysterious substance called interferon. Most antibodies give lifetime immunity, but the body takes days or weeks to make them, and each type of antibody is effective against only one type of virus. The body makes interferon faster, within a few hours of exposure, but still not fast enough to keep many invading viruses from multiplying in millions of cells and causing severe illness. It is effective against the whole catalogue of viruses, but its profactory will soon be taken over by the virus and begin making new virus particles or parts of them. But before this happens, some cells produce interferon and pass this on through the bloodstream. Thus forearmed, other cells can then ward off attacks by the next genera-

Dr. Hilleman's group reasoned that since it seems to be the nucleic acid in the virus' core that provokes natural interferon output, something like a harmless form of nucleic acid might stimulate the increased production they were seeking. They tested helenine, extracted from a mold related to those that make penicillin and already known to have antiviral properties (though no one then



HILLEMAN (RIGHT) & TEAM Survival from a double strand.

tection may last only two or three weeks. Nevertheless, researchers believed that if they could help the system produce interferon even before exposure, they could prevent many viral invasions from ever becoming established and causing illness

Last week a team at the Merck Institute for Therapeutic Research reported that it has succeeded in doing this in mice and rabbits, and is ready to try to extend the method to man. Chief of the investigators is Dr. Maurice R. Hilleman, already famed for his work in developing a mumps vaccine (TIME, July 1, 1966) and Enders measles vaccine. The first of his group's reports appeared under the prestige imprint of the Proceedings of the National Acad-

Forearmed Cells. Interferon is a protein discovered ten years ago in Britain. Many if not all of the body's cells can make it. When the infective core of a virus particle invades a cell, that cell is usually doomed; its biochemical

knew why). Extraordinarily complex extraction procedures vielded a pure ribonucleic acid (RNA). But this was no ordinary RNA, such as occurs in the cores of many viruses in molecules of single strands. This proved to be a dou-ble-stranded form. The lab team called

When the researchers injected Hel-RNA into mice and then gave the animals a second injection of a normally fatal dose of an encephalitis virus, 73% of the animals survived, as against only 3% of unprotected mice. The score was still better when the RNA preparation was put into the animals' noses and they were exposed to a pneumonia virus: 90% survived, whereas every one of the unprotected comparison group

Promising Prospects. The Merck virologists tried other kinds of nucleic acid: single-stranded RNA, double-

6 From left: Dr. Alfred A. Tytell, Dr. A. Kirk Field, Dr. Marjorie Nemes

stranded deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). and substances containing proteins. None worked. Then they took two groups of nucleic acid components. Alone, neither of these had worked, but when they were combined in what turned out to be a multi-stranded RNA. the protective effect for infected mice was about the same as that conferred by HeL-RNA.

Finally, the researchers took reovirus-3, a common cause of respiratory and intestinal infections in man and remarkable because its RNA core is normally double-stranded. Unlike the whole virus, the purified RNA extracted from it did not cause infections, but it stimulated interferon production within an hour in cells grown in the test tube. The process usually requires five hours with the whole virus.

Though it will take years to translate the Merck group's findings into everyday medical practice, the prospects are promising. Previously, they had appeared dim because man normally produces so little interferon. And interferon from one species is of little or no use in another, so there was no chance of "growing" it in animals for later use in man. But now it seems virtually certain that man can be stimulated to produce it by a periodic intake of a harmless form of RNA, either injected or even more convenient, by means of an inhaler. Though the maximum effect may last only two or three weeks. that would be long enough to protect other members of a family when one of them starts spreading cold germs around the house. And interferon might be still more valuable against flu.

CARDIOLOGY

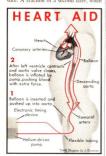
Trial Balloon in the Aorta

The 45-year-old Brooklyn woman had survived the first few critical hours after a severe heart attack and should have been on her way to recovery. But part of the muscle in the wall of her left ventricle, the heart's main pumping chamber, was too badly damaged to snap back spontaneously. Six hours after the patient reached the hospital, she was in shock-blue in the face and in a cold sweat. Doctors at Brooklyn's Maimonides Medical Center wanted to give her circulation a boost, at least for a few hours. If her heart could be relieved of its work load, and at the same time strengthened by an increased flow of blood through its own coronary arteries, it might regain enough power to carry on by itself. But how to give it that boost?

Maimonides, fortunately, is one of the world's leading centers for research in artificial heart aids. Last year its heart specialists pioneered in implanting temporary plastic ventricles (TIME, June 3. 1966). This time Dr. Adrian Kantrowitz and his colleagues had a new and simpler idea: to put a balloon in the aorta and make it serve as a pump. The balloon had an added attraction. It does not require major chest surgery on an already weakened patient.

Pumping on Signel, Surgeons injected a local anesthetic into the patient's thigh and cut into the femoral artery. They then threaded a flexible plastic tube up the artery and the aorta until a delhated shaloon at its end was about level with the heart tore diagram). The outside end of the tuble led to an electrically operated pump filled with non-patient was connected to an electrically operated pump filled with non-patient was connected to an electrocardiograph, whose signals could control the nume.

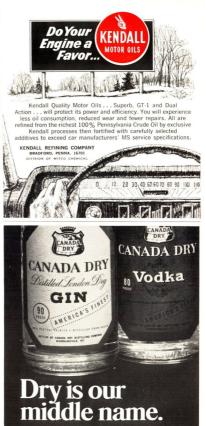
With the balloon in place, the ECG signals were fed into a relay to regulate the pump's timing. When the patient's left ventricle contracted naturally, it sent a modest amount of blood into the aorta, but under insufficient pressure. A fraction of a second later, when



her aortic valve had closed, the TCG signal made the pump fill the balloon with helium. This forced the blood in the aorta not only up and down, but also back to the roots of the coronary arteries, thus increasing the oxygen supply to the heart muscle. Meanwhile the with blood. The pump emptical the balloon in time to allow a flow of blood from the next heartbeat.

The doctors kept the woman patient on the balloon pump for seven hours, during which her color improved and her skin became warm and dry. Then they removed the balloon. Since then, her heart has performed adequately on its own. Further recovery has been as victims, and last week, six weeks after the operation, her doctors were considering a date to send her home.

For wide-open future-use possibilities, the Maimonides doctors note that 15% of all heart-attack victims suffer shock complications.





Practice makes perfect.

EXHIBITIONS

The World of Fabulous Fables

Critic Bernard Berenson pored over them by the hour, Matisse and Bonnard learned lessons in color and composition from them, and as early as 1678, Oxford's Bodleian Library cheerfully paid £55 for as many illustrated volumes. For connoisseurs, there is no more magical-or diverting-world in miniature than the exquisite illustrations turned out by Persian artists over a peto the 19th century. Culling the best from British collections, London's Victoria and Albert Museum is displaying a matchless, summer-long exhibition of 184 examples to demonstrate that Persian miniatures are, as Director John Pope-Hennessy puts it, "one of the most perfect arts the world has known.

Stars by Day, Light by Night, As fabulous as the workmanship is the entrancing world of fantasy that the Persian miniaturists had to work with. Take the old legend about the lovely heroine Fitna, who poked fun at the king's archery. "Practice makes perfect," she sniped, as he executed one of his master shots. Some bards had it that the king in a pique then rode his camel over her, but others thought Fitna too clever for such an ending. To get back in his good graces, the story goes, she arranged for the king to catch her carrying a cow up a flight of stairs. And how, pray tell, did she manage that? Simple, said Fitna. Ever since the cow was a new-born calf, she had performed the ritual; as its strength grew, so did hers: "Practice makes perfect."

Persian miniaturists who illustrated

such tales hundreds of times, practiced their art to such perfection that even today scholars cannot determine whether en they used brush or pen. Jewel-like tron sultan who had genuine gens. Subject matter was aimed to keep him entertained. To do so, arists indulged exuberant imaginations. The stars shone by day, and daylight prevailed at night. humps made a range of bills.

Perspective was the least of their worries, since a bidjuitous point of view often enhanced the absurdity of all too human situations. A king, stabbed by his son, can be seen dying in silence so as not to disturb his sleeping wife. And seduction scenes often show spying observers as well as oblivious lovers. Understandby, in time minitature painties ature in itself, uncommonly rich in innuendo. Its message to modern men seems simply that the message need not be writ large to be a source of a thousand and one delights.

SCULPTURE

An Old Maestro's Magic

Right up to the moment that the bidlowing blue percale veil covering Pablo Picasos's 5b-ft, sculpture came tumbling down last week in Chicago, he debate continued. Was it a bird, a woman, an Afghan hound, a Barbary ape, a cruel hoax, a Communist plot, or Superman? Alderman John J. Hoellen introduced a resolution in the city council to replace the work with a state of Chicago Cubs First Baseman Ernie Banks. And Alderman Thomas Rosenberg countered with a proposal to send a statue of Alderman Hoellen to Paris' redlit Pigalle. Mused the Chicago Sun-Times: "Picasso himself must be the most surprised to find his art controversial today. It should make the old maestro feel young again."

Foil & Contrast. For the dedication, Chicago put on its festive best. The Chicago Symphony played Beethoven and Bernstein. Poet Gwendolyn Brooks read a poem to the effect, "Art hurts." In ringing tones, Mayor Richard Daley called the statue a "free expression" of the "vitality of the city." When at last the great blue veiling fell away (see opposite page), the crowd, estimated at upwards of 25,000, greeted it with an awed and respectful hush. Against the stark Miesian geometry of the Civic Center stood a majestic monument, its massive metal features-relieved by lacy rods-matching the building's rust-colored Cor-Ten steel girders. Picasso's work gracefully dominated the 78,000sq.-ft. plaza as much by its delicate airiness as by its mass-both a contrast to the rectilinear building and a foil to the splashing fountains. Said Chicago Architect William Hartmann, who originally had persuaded the 85-year-old artist to design the sculpture (gratis) for Chicago: "Picasso's magic is again for Chicago: at work here."

Magical it was, but confusing still, Said Art Institute Director Charles Cunningham: "Those who haven't experienced this type of art may not like it. But that's all right. Not too many years from now, it will be accepted by the man on the street as Van Gogh and others are today." In fact, the man on the street was already accepting it. Chicago Policeman Benjamin Troupe declared: "I like it fine-whatever it is," Added Cabby George Downs: "The longer you look, the more you see. That's what art should be." Even the Chicago Tribune, which before the unveiling had called it "Picasso's predatory grasshopper," later reversed itself in a front-page evaluation: "Picasso has done it again. Plainly this work was not intended as a copy of anything but as an expressive

form, a presence Old Dream, As for Picasso, he contented himself with sending a message from the French Riviera: "My warmest friendship to Chicago." In his absence, art scholars were busy tracing the statue's forebears back to a 1962 metal cutout titled Head of a Woman, currently on exhibition at London's Tate Gallery. But as far back as 1907, when Picasso was inspired by African masks, he painted a figure in the famed Demoiselles d'Avignon bearing an uncanny resemblance to the new sculpture. Chicago's Picasso is also a realization of an old dream. In 1929, commenting on some gigantic monuments he had conceived for the Mediterranean shore, Picasso said: "I have to paint them because no one is ready to commission one from me." At last, someone has,

CHICAGO'S PICASSO

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Crowds press close for first view of Picasso's 50-ft. tall, 162-ton what-is-it? Below, tens of thousands gather in plaza of new 31-story Civic Center for unveiling. Both building and sculpture are made of same purposefully rusting Cor-Ten steel.



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SPORT

BASEBALL

Daddy for the Twins

Nearly every baseball fan knowswhether he likes it or not-that one of the teams in the World Series is almost surely going to be the St. Louis Cardinals, who were rolling merrily along at a .630 clip last week and leading the National League by 111 games. The other team? That, to understate the case, is a matter of argument. In the first four months of the American League season, no fewer than eight teams either held or shared the lead. Last week there was a ninth: the Minnesota Twins. Not that the Twins weren't supposed to be up there: in the preseason dope, experts figured them for no worse than second. Yet two months ago, the Twins were stuck in sixth place, 6 games behind.

On paper, that is where they still belong. First Baseman Harmon Killebrew, at .253, is 28 points below his 1966 average; Rightfielder Tony Oliva, at .272, is 46 points off his lifetime mark. Pitcher Dean Chance does indeed have a 16-8 record, but Jim Kaat, who won 25 games in 1966, is 9-12 this year, and Jim ("Mudcat") Grant, who won 21 in 1965, is 5-6, with a 4.91 earned-run average. To top it off, the Twins last week were playing on the road-where they have lost 29 out of 57 games this season. So what happened? The Twins won their eighth out of nine games to stay 11 games ahead of the Chicago White Sox.

Duty Calls. The only reasonable explanation for it all is a fellow by the name of Calvin Coolidge Ermer, 43, who took over as manager when Sam Mele was fired on June 9. Ermer's total previous big-league experience consisted of one day in the uniform of the Washington Senators, during which he went 0 for 3 at the plate. But he had

served a 20-year managerial apprenticeship in the minors. The first thing he did was break up the locker-room poker game. Each night on the road, to make sure his Twins got their beauty sleep, he personally tucked them in When eight players missed his 1:30 a.m. bed check after a night game in New York, he docked them each \$100. Relief Pitcher Ron Kline got personal attention of a different sort-get rid of that gut or go to the minors, ordered Ermer, and in two weeks Kline dropped from 235 lbs. to 219.

Some of the Twins resent Cal's crackdown. Pitcher Grant, one of the lateto-beds fined by Ermer, wants to be traded. But most respect his toughness, and the team's new dedication to duty ("They're playing for their lives," explained a Minnesota newsman) shows in the box scores. Since Ermer took over, the Twins have played 25 games that were decided by one run-and they have won 14 of them, including a 3-2 victory over the White Sox last week that won them the league lead.

The team's record-66 wins, 51 losses, for a percentage of .564-is still nothing to brag about. No team in league history has ever wound up in a World Series with a winning percentage that low. There is always a first time. At least that is what Las Vegas odds makers figure. Last week they made the Twins even money favorites to win the American League pennant.



Into the Finals

Everything that went before was supposed to be just practice as four U.S. 12-meter yachts squared off in the final America's Cup elimination trials off Newport, R.I. If so, practice makes perfect. After five days of round-robin match racing, Bus Mosbacher's Intrepid



"CONSTELLATION" (TOP) LEADING "COLUMBIA" Two heads are not better than one.

was still the prohibitive favorite to defend the Cup against Australia's Dame Pattie next month. Outfitted with a second titanium-tipped mast (to replace the spar that broke twice in earlier races this summer), a new rudder, and new spreaders to stiffen the mast, Intrepid twice beat her own trial horse, Constellation, utterly crushed American Eagle-beating her by 9 min, 44 sec. over the 24.3-mile course-and showed her stern to California's Columbia.

The real question was which boat-Connie, Eagle or Columbia-would get still another crack at Intrepid in a finalfinal, two-boat series of races for the defender's job. It almost certainly was not going to be Eagle, which had yet to win a race. Constellation's status was shaky, too, after she blew a 1 min. 3 sec. lead and lost to Columbia by 4 min. 16 sec. The likeliest candidate was Columbia, the rebuilt (at a cost of \$125,-000) 1958 Cup winner, which was refurbished all over again after losing twice to Intrepid in last month's observation trials, and her mainsheet winch was now located below decks. She had new sails, a new mast, new rigging. She also had two skippers: Bill Ficker, a Star-class world champion in 1958, piloted her at the start of each race; then Briggs Cunningham, who steered Columbia in 1958, took over,

Two heads are not necessarily better than one-when the one belongs to Bus Mosbacher, In his clash with Columbia last week, Mosbacher beat Ficker to the starting line by 46 sec., increased that lead in light airs to more than three minutes before the race was called off because of approaching darkness.



KILLERDEW



ERMER



CHANCE

EDUCATION

PUBLIC SCHOOLS How Do You Prohibit Prayer?

When public schools open next month, a large number of them will be operating in clear-cut defiance of the U.S. Supreme Court. Despite all the ling school prayer and Bible reading as an infringement of the Constitution, most schools that permitted it in the past are acting as if the court had never spoken. Edicts against prayer acrorecable as probabilism of the properties of the past are acting as if the court had never spoken. Edicts against prayer acrorecable as un-enforceable as Probabilism.

The defiance is most common in the South, North Carolina's Charles F. Carroll, state superintendent of public instruction, says flatly: "We've had these practices since the beginning-I don't know of any school that has ruled out prayers and Bible reading," Mississippi Superintendent of Education J. M. Tubb says: "The ruling hasn't really changed things much." Some Mississippi schools have students recite the Lord's Prayer, others let students propose their own. In the Greenville schools, a verse of Scripture is read over loudspeaker systems each day.

Teacher's Choice. Top officials in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, where state laws had long required Bible reading in the schools, simply assume that the state laws still prevail. In Alabama, each teacher most read Scripture to putured to the school—and Proxy Governor George Wallace sees a surour George Wallace sees a surone who wants to challenge that custom. A Vanderbilt professor surveyed Tennessee's school districts, found that the only change some had made was to tell each teacher or mot to read the Bible, and give students a right to step momentarily out of the classroom. In Georgia, Associate Superintendent H. Titus Singletary concedes that most schools in his state have prayer, if only in the form of silent meditation.

Defiance is also widespread in rural Bible belt areas of the Midwest. One survey, for example, indicates that more than half of the school districts in Indiana observe periods of prayer and one-third continue Bible reading. When some parents of children in a Jennison. Mich., school objected to classroom prayer, the school board rejected their complaints. In the Southwest, one count shows that Bible readings were held in 79.9% of the Texas secondary schools, prayers were said in 89.5%. In the East, where 68% of the schools had Bible reading and prayer in 1962, most have abandoned the practice. Scripture and prayer have never been common in Western schools.

No Involvement. The violations continue largely because of a legal stalemate. While the Supreme Court rulings seem clear enough, a violation of the constitutional principle of churchstate separation is not a criminal act. and the Justice Department will not move until some aggrieved party files a civil suit contending that specific school officials are acting unconstitutionally. Until that happens, says a Justice Department spokesman with obvious relief, "we have no type of involvement. Such groups as the American Civil Liberties Union and the Anti-Defamation League find it too costly to support plaintiffs who wish to take individual teachers to court-and the impasse suits the Johnson Administration just fine. Next year's election poses enough problems for L.B.J. without sending federal



lawyers after every school teacher who

New Hope in New Jersey

New Jersey's long-neglected, almost nonexistent system of public higher education acquired a needed talent last week when Ralph A. Dungan. White House adviser in both the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, was sworn in as the state's first chancellor of high in the state's first chancellor of high contrastions with the state's first chancellor of high contrastions with the state colleges devoted mainly to teacher training into high-quality liberal-arts colleges in an effort to stem New Jersey's exodus of college students to other states.

While the unflappable and genial Dungan, 44, is ideally suited to the challenge of luring professorial talent into New Jersey, he will have to use all of his skills in salesmanship. The state has a deserved reputation for penny-pinching in running its colleges and its lone public university, Rutgers. It recently



DUNGAN IN TRENTON OFFICE Use for all the skills.

ranked 46th among the states in per capita support of higher education. The situation was so had that a committee headed by Princeton President Robert F. Goheen last year urged a complete reorganization of the system. Pushed by Governor Richard Hughes, the New Jersey legislature enacted reforms, took higher education out of the hands of a state board and department of education dominated by the public grade and high schools. Following the pattern in 39 other states, it created a separate board and department of higher education, with a chancellor as top executive. Even more significantly, the state passed its first broad tax, a sales tax that will contribute to the \$38 million in college-construction funds this year.

Dungan's background, far more political than academic, may be what the job requires. He holds a B.S. from St. Joseph's College, a Jesuit school in Philadelphia, and an M.A. in public affairs from Princeton. He became a legislative assistant to then Senator John Kennedy in 1956, thereafter was one of Kennedy's closest political associates. He stayed on as a special assistant to President Johnson, served as U.S. Ambassador to Chile from 1964 until last month. Dungan is aware that a tough job lies ahead. But the position has some compensations. It pays \$32,000, includes the use of a \$90,000 mansion -which his seven children will help fill-and he can hardly lose, since there is no way for higher education in New Jersey to decline.

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINES

A Void on Viet Nam

The U.S. can marshal aircraft carriers, a fleet of jets and half a million men for the war in Viet Nam, but when it comes to scholarship in Vietnames language and culture, the nation is woefully unprepared. As Harvard Sinologist John K. Fairbank put it at a conference of Orientalists at the



SOUTH CAROLINA FIRST GRADERS AT PRAYER

An impasse that suits just fine.

University of Michigan last week: "We have been caught not only with our pants down, but with our pants offthere isn't even a national committee

on Viet Nam studies."

Only three universities—Cornell, Yale and Hawaii—have strong enough studies on Southeast Asia to rate federal support under the National Defense Education Act in a program administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Cornell's is considered the best and biggest; it now enrolls 67 graduate students. Yet even Cornell has turned out only two Viet Nam experts at the Ph.D. level. Only a few thoroughly grounded Viet Nam scholars teach regularly in the U.S., the most notable of them being Paul Mus, a Frenchman who divides his time between Yale and the Collège de France

The failure, as Fairbank sees it, is that U.S. scholars simply let French academicians worry about Viet Nam since France was involved there for so long. To staff its Southeast Asia Program, Cornell, in fact, has had to import French, British and Japanese experts. Another problem is the difficulty of gaining such expertise. A solid scholar on Viet Nam must master the Chinese language, then Vietnamese, and also be able to handle the anthropology, economics, politics and history of that confusing country. That particular blend of ability and interest has been scarce, and it takes about ten years to train such a scholar.º The war itself, Fairbank notes wryly, should produce some men who are eager to study the areabut by the time they are ready to teach, the whole matter, hopefully, will once again be academic.

* The Defense Department's efforts to develop expertise on Viet Nam are confined mainly to language training. It sent 8,590 serv-icemen through twelve to 47 weeks of Vietnamese instruction last year, expects to increase that to 11.540 this year.



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SHOW BUSINESS

ENTERTAINERS

Trader Ho

As the band breaks into his theme song, Hawaiian Crooner Don Ho rides the spotlight in like a surfer on a 30-footer at Makaha. Except for a red leiringing his powerful shoulders, he is either bare from the waist up or all in gistening white, from open velours shrit to light jeans and stocking feet. In his left hand, he sometimes totes white an-

ment on the electric organ. "I am not a singer." he says. "but an entertainer with an ability to read the mood of an audience." According to Ho's reading, his fans have left their inhibitions on the mainland and want a come-on-strong virility. They don't even mind his occasional bathroom humor. There is a pidgin Hawaiian expression. "Letta go your blouse," roughly meaning "any-thing goes." That is Ho's approach—and appeal.

Hipper than the Hawaiian tradition of tinkling ukuleles. Ho has chucked the cloying Sweet Leilani, and only under audience pressure retreats to the Hawaiian Wedding Song. His beat ranges from big to bongo. He does mainland standards like Goin' Out of My Head and latter-day island songs like You'll Never Find Another Kanaka [Native Boy] Like Me. Obligatory at every show is a song called Suck 'em Up. meaning "Bottoms up." When Don moans "Ah ha." the whole house raises \$2.50 mai tais and belts along "Suck 'em up." "The more you drink and spend," he quips, "the more chance we get our land back."



picked up."
Today business has picked up to the point where Don earns \$500,000 a year. He owns a record company, real estate as far east as Salt Lake City, two supper clubs in addition to Honey's. He has just bought out Restaurateur Trader Vic on the island, will expand the chain as Trader Ho's.

The shows at the Duke's remain his major interest. At 3 a.m., he says, "I tell everybody to go home and then I start unwinding, singing personal things for maybe 50 or 60 friends. When the sun comes up, I go home." Not always, of course, to his wife and six kids; he also keeps a bachelor's pad for further unwinding.



DON AT THE DUKE'S Never a general, but quite a beach boy.

kle boots, in the right a snifter of Chivas Regal Scotch. With his tousded hair and sly brown eyes, he has the smirt, of a beach burn who owns the passkey to to every cabana on the island. Martons rush onstage to buss him; others in the S.R.O. house palpitate like palm fronds, but he had been buss him; offer om Waiki, ki these days—the biggest in the history of Hawaiian show business.

\$2.50 Mai Tais. In Honolulu, tourists line up for blocks for his three shows a night at Duke Kahanamoku's 700-seat club. On the mainland, he has done sellout business from the Royal Box of Manhattan's Americana Hotel to Los Angeles' Cocoanut Grove, where he holds the house record. His fans range from Lyndon Johnson's sister Rebekah Bobbitt, who attended a party welcoming him to New York, to Jacqueline Kennedy, who caught his first show at the Duke's on her visit to Hawaii last year, stayed right through to the 3 a.m. closing.* Last week the Singer Sewing Machine Co., which sponsored Herb Alpert on the No. 2-rated TV special of 1966-67, announced that this season it will go with Ho.

Don's success has little to do with his boozy baritone and self-accompani-

Next day she invited Don to entertain a swinging party of 35 at her rented home in Kahala. So swinging, Ho says, that he pitched the Capri-pants-clad hostess into her own swimming pool.

TELEVISION

Over the Rainbow

The most popular single film property in the history of U.S. television is MGM's 1939 The Wizard of Oz. When it was first presented on CBS-TV in 1956, Oz. attracted 35 million viewers; last February the annual showing reached 44.6 million. Over the years, Oz has captured an average \$35\cdot of all sets in use at the time (30\% is considered high).

such as the state of the state

Last week, NBC won the rights to 0.7 by reportedly paying some \$5.500,000 for the next five reruns. For NBC, even that price may be a bargain. The network hopes to gross \$1,000,000 from commercials for each rerun. The cut for Judy Garland and \$0.5\times\$ other 1939 stars: nothing. It was not until 1960 that film contracts began to provide residuals for accordance.

BROADWAY

Good Portents

This year the Broadway season opens in California—at Los Angeles' Ahman-son Theater on Sept. 12. The occasion is the U.S. première (and pre-New York run) of Eugene O'Neill's More Stately Mansiam, his last discovered work and a sequel to A Touch of the Poer. The star is Ingrid Bergman, making her first U.S. stage appearance since 1946, And on, Broadway abounds with portents for one of the better seasons in years. For starters, there is the reappearance

of Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams, a double feature not seen on Broadway in four seasons. Miller returns with The Prior, a dram of two property. Williams is polishing to the property. Williams is polishing about the impact of a flood on a famibly in the Mississippi Delta; his working tile is Kingdom of Leatth. Meanwhile, the prolific Edward Albees will appear. Americanization of Giles Cooper's London suburban comedy, Everything in the Garden.

Even better for Broadway's tired blood is the infusion of at least six new U.S. playwrights v. last year's one (Woody Allen). Edward Albee's own company, Theater 1968, is producing 39-year-old Actress Mary Mercier's Johnny No-Trump, the growth pained as New York Geenager. Another actor a New York Geenager Another actor make his debut with Duphine in Concape. D. starting William Daniels and

Sandy Dennis as the widow of a famous movie star. Other hopefuls of the coming season:

DRAMAS

Two weeks after the O'Neill première in California, the first Broadway curtain will rise on Dr. Cook's Garden, an Ira Levin melodrama about medical ethics, with Burl Ives, Screen Actor Keir Dullea (David and Lisa) and George C. Scott as director, From Britain, David Merrick is bringing a sure conversation piece: Playwright Tom Stoppard's existentialist upending of Hamlet, titled Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead, Another West End import is the adaptation of Muriel Spark's novel about a slightly bonkers Edinburgh schoolmarm, The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie. The title role, perfected by Vanessa Redgrave, now goes to Australian-born Zoe Caldwell. Arriving more belatedly from Britain is Harold Pinter's 1958 "comedy of menace," The Birthday Party.

A still more talked-about revival is Lillian Hellman's 1939 The Little Foxes, with Mike Nichols directing a company comprising Anne Bancroft, Margaret Leighton, George C. Scott, E. G. Marshall and Geraldine Chaplin, Not least of the season's curiosities: Soviet Playwright Aleksie Arbuzov's The Promise, the first postwar Russian work to play Broadway. Directed by Britain's Frank Hauser, it is a romance about life and love in Leningrad.

COMEDIES

Broadway's safest speculations and half its entries will be comedies. Playwright Neil Simon, whose royalties in 1966 ran to \$20,000 a week, will open Plaza Suite, four one-acters that have in common a Plaza Hotel locale, with George C. Scott and Maureen Stapleton. Also back are Authors Norman Krasna, (Dear Ruth), Samuel Taylor



"DOW JONES" SCENE DENNIS & DANIELS From every source but the Moynihan Report.

(Sabrina Fair) and Herb Gardner (A Thousand Clowns), Krasna's Blue Hour is a Manhattan love fable. Taylor's Avanti details a triangle between an Englishwoman, an American man and the Italian bureaucracy.

Gardner, in The Goodbye People, will be mining Broadway's newest mother lode: the cold war between generations. In Peter Ustinov's Halfway Up the Tree, a parent, Anthony Quayle, hopes to prove himself hipper than the kids. The same goes for Jean Arthur, back onstage at 61, in Richard Chandler's The Freaking Out of Stephanie Blake. A household mutiny is also the theme of Keep It in the Family, a London import featuring Maureen O'Sul-livan. Another West End hit making the passage: Terence Frisby's There's a Girl in My Soup, concerning a lady-killing culinary expert (Gig Young).

MUSICALS

Most "original" musicals are cribbed from something else these days, but one exception this year is How Now, Dow Jones, a Wall Street flyer by Max Shulman with tunes by Hollywood's Elmer Bernstein. There will also be slices of several lives: George M., with Cohan's own songs and Joel Grey (Cabaret) in the title role; Dumas and Son. with score based on themes by Saint-Saëns; and Façade, starring Vienna's Marisa Mell as Mata Hari and staged by Vincente Minnelli.

Otherwise, the musicals will be lifted from just about every source but the Moynihan Report. Catch My Soul is a rock version of Othello. Producer Mitch Miller will revisit John Steinbeck's East of Eden. Arnold Bennett's Great Adventure becomes Darling of the Day, with music by Jule Styne. Plays returning in musical incarnation: The Happy Time, with fail-safe Director Gower Champion and Robert Goulet as leading man: and The Madwoman of Chail-

lot, by the same team (Robert E. Lee and Jerome Lawrence, Composer Jerry Herman) that converted Mame. And now, reversing the old pattern, Broadway is borrowing from Hollywood: onstage, the movie The World of Henry Orient will be known as Henry, Sweet Henry; Don Ameche is playing Peter Sellers.

Broadway does cherish one "original"—George Abbott. At the ripe old age of 80, he is directing an updated Hellzapoppin (1938-41), this time with Soupy Sales and Nancy Walker. Another Abbott entry: musical version of The Education of H°Y°M°A°N K*A*P*L*A*N, featuring Tom Bosley (Fiorello!). For Abbott, the shows are the 109th and 110th of his









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ACUSHNET GOLF BALLS

THE PRESS

BROADCASTING

Riot Coverage, Plus & Minus

Since Watts, television stations have learned that the presence of lights, cameras and reporters often inflame rioters and verdramatic coverage attracts more rioters to the scene. This summer the networks instructed their news staffs to be as unobtrusive as possible in riot to be as unobtrusive as possible in riot avoid the use of lights, and to cap their lenses when it was obvious that people were performing for the earnera. The Justice Department asked for cooperation in withholding news until

chance to cool down. When CORE Leader Cecil Brown Jr. called a press conference during which he spread a false rumor that an innocent Negro had been shot to death by police, the stations covered the speech but did not run it. "All that screaming is a lot more provocative than just quoting someone," says Carl Zimmermann, news director of WITI-TV. But like enterprising newsmen, the stations do not plan to waste all the riot footage, "Some of the stuff is hair-raising," says Zimmermann, "but I think the community should witness it. So we plan to do a documentary on Voices of the Inner



INTERVIEWING INJURED NEGRO WOMAN IN NEWARK Sometimes as violent as the ghettos.

violence was under control (Time, July 14). Broadcasters were also told to check out rumors carefully before putting them on the air.

How did it work? In some cities, TV newsmen closely followed these guidelines and won praise from police and public officials alike. In New York, the stations balanced shots of East Harlem rioting with interviews with Puerto Rican moderates and Spanish-speaking police. In Detroit, TV held off reporting violence for twelve hours; only when it became obvious that the situation was out of control did the news go out. Reporters went out of their way to interview bewildered, law-abiding Neg oes whose homes and property had been destroyed. The three TV stations in Cincinnati agreed not to interrupt regular programs with alarmist bulletins. "We did not put on television anything which we felt would inflame an incident," says Sam Johnston, general manager of WKRC-TV. "We gave no vocal platform to any of the agitators." Squelching Rumors. TV coverage in

Squelching Rumors. IV coverage in Milwaukee was exemplary. The three stations made a pact to withhold news of the riot overnight in order to give it City and balance it with interviews with moderates."

Elsewhere, however, TV coverage was just as riotous as the ghettos. Anyone who stood on a street corner of Newark and screamed loudly enough was sure to get on the air. "Television seems to have the knack of picking people off the street who were the most volatile and leading them into making the most violent kind of statements," complains Newark Police Director Dominick A. Spina. The stations made no attempt to sort out the various agitators they put on-camera or assess their importance. "They picked on every black face who proclaimed himself a leader,' says Donald Malafronte, administrative assistant to Mayor Addonizio. "Casuals who had never raised a voice in community affairs all of a sudden were spokesmen on television." TV newsmen disobeved instructions to stay behind police lines. On one occasion, a policeman chasing a looter tripped over a television cable. "We're lucky his gun didn't go off," says Spina.

Similarly, in Plainfield, N.J., officials contended that TV coverage egged on the rioters. "They gave the impression that the whole town was going up in famers," asys Mayor George F. Het-field, "Soon we had busloads of people coming in from Philadelphia and Newark who were professional manipulation of the professional p

ing in Bible study at Shiloh. Emergency Code. Among others in Congress, Pennsylvania's Republican Senator Hugh Scott was upset enough by the TV coverage to ask the networks to adopt a code of "emergency procedure" for riots. There had been too much concentration, he wrote, on "sensational aspects and appeals to riot by extremists." Denying that his network had overplayed the extremists, CBS President Frank Stanton flatly turned down any code. It would amount to "censorship by voluntary agreement, he said. "We are not going to make subjective value judgments that the American people are capable of hearing and evaluating some spokesmen for some points of view and that others are unsafe or too dangerous for them to hear."

Bad as it was, the coverage of Planifield helped make Stanton's point. TV newsmen were not content to accept the word of Negroes who told them that a white policeman had been stomped to death because he had shot and killed a seven-year-old Negro boy. The TV crews lugged their equipment to the city hospital where they got assurances from the staff that it was not a child but a 22-year-old man who had been shot—and he was only wounded.

MAGAZINES

Glory of Guns

"A woman with a loaded, cocked revolver in her had walked into a Florida police station," reported the July issue of the American Rileman. "To the officer behind the desk, she explained that she thought she had heard a prowler but was mistaken. Now I a can't get it uncocked, she said. The officer helpfully eased down the hammer without fring."

A roader sikely to conclude from A roader sikely to conclude from this incident that the average housewife has no husiness monkeying around with a loaded revolver. But the cican Rifleman came to a different conclusion. More women need to be trained in the use of firearms to protect themselves and their families against burglars and marauders, said the magazine. It then invited women in cities and suburbs to attend classes for regular shooting practice.

Do-Gooders & Psychotics. The article was only one of many the Rifleman has been running lately, urging Americans to keep and bear arms and not let anyone take them away. Heretofore,



easy as pie!





ASHLEY HALSEY AT SHOOTING MATCH

CARTRIDGE RELOADING AD Just the thing for the well-adjusted family.

the Rifleman, and some 14 other U.S. gun magazines such as Guns, Guns & Ammo, Muzzle Blasts and Precision Shooting, have published mostly technical articles on the proper care and handling of firearms and the most proficient ways to bring down everything from varmints to Viet Cong. But lately they have been devoting more space and fervor to a campaign against legal control of gun sales. No. 1 target is Senator Thomas Dodd's bill, which would limit the interstate sale of firearms through the mail. Guns & Ammo called the bill's supporters "criminal-coddling do-gooders, borderline psychotics as well as Communists and leftists who want to lead us into the one world welfare state." The latest issue of the American Rifleman insinuates that such backers of the Dodd bill as Defense Secretary McNamara and Senator Edward Kennedy are touting the Com-

American Rifleman is the biggest and most important of the gun magazines. The official publication of the National Rifle Association, it is published in Washington and distributed to the N.R.A.'s 800,000 members, who pay \$5 annual dues and, if they are organized into gun clubs, also receive free ammunition and cut-rate weapons from the Defense Department. Since it is put out by a nonprofit organization. the Rifleman is tax-exempt; in 1966, it ing revenue, 13% of it from mailorder gun houses.

munist line.

The most restrained of the gun magazines until Ashley Halsey Jr., 58, became editor last year, Rifleman is now the leading crusader against gun controls. Halsey, a South Carolinian who was an editor of the Saturday Evening Post for 18 years, runs articles in every issue lauding the man with a gun. The July issue, which contains an admiring account of the military sniper throughout history, arrived in the mail just as snipers began shooting in the ghettos. Halsey has also expanded a regular feature called "The Armed Citizen," which reports the derring-do of shopkeepers and housewives who have gunned down intruders, "Of course, the column omits stories of innocent people who are killed in these encounters," notes Carl Bakal, author of The Right to Bear Arms, a book critical of the gun trade.

Sardonic Humor, Guns & Ammo, one of Robert Petersen's string of Los Angeles-based sports publications (Hot Rod, Car Craft), has the second largest circulation: 222,384. Its specialty is sardonic humor. "I was reading the other began a recent article, "about a gal in Baltimore who did in her boy friend with a nine-iron, and I'm here to tell you it's about time lethal weapons such as this should be regulated by the Federal Government, First, there should be a nationwide registration of all golf clubs. . ." Echoing this wit, Guns suggested that since there is so much rape in the U.S., the registration of

The latest ploy of the gun magazines is to involve the whole family. "I weaned my boys on armadillo shooting," began one article. "Teach 'Em Young, Teach 'Em Right," was the title of a Guns & Ammo piece, accompanied by an illustration of a threeyear-old girl getting instructions in the use of a revolver. This family concern is reflected in advertising, "Easy as pie," says an ad in Gun World promoting hand loading. A comely matron is shown holding a plateful of cartridges as if it were a pie, while her three admiring daughters look on, "Today," continued the ad, "a lot of wives and daughters have joined their husbands at the ed families and individuals with a thing about weapons, the magazines advertise submachine guns, silencers, antitank

The gun magazine readers are un-

usually vocal. They write in to express their approval of the magazines' stand on gun laws, and they swamp Congress with mail. One reason they are roused to such a pitch is that the magazines assure them that the Dodd bill will result in confiscation of all arms. During the hearings on his bill, Dodd charged Guns & Ammo Publisher Thomas Siatos with "maliciously misrepresenting" the bill. Siatos replied that he was merely "editorializing." Nonetheless, the gun magazines feel aggrieved at their treatment by some of the press. The American Rifleman plans to establish a \$3,000 scholarship for some young journalist who will document the press distortions on the subject of guns.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Wrong Hat

The ad that ran in various national publications was right in step with current events. To illustrate Black Chicago, a history of the city's Negro ghetto from 1890 to 1920, a cop was shown clubbing a group of Negroes. Just the thing to cause a concerned citizen to rush right out and buy the book. But wait a minute. Wasn't that an unusual cap the policeman was wearing? The Chicago police department thought so. None of their men wore it. Chicago Daily News Columnist Virginia Kay was also puzzled. She did some checking and printed the results. The officer, she said, was a South African and so were the blacks he was beating at Durban in 1960. Concluded Mrs. Kay: "Looks like the university needs to temper its ads with a bit of honesty.

The University of Chicago Press was not very apologetic, though it withdrew the ad. "The South African picture was purposely chosen to illustrate the ad," said Publicity Manager Dorothy Sutherland, "since the book is a history. How anyone could mistake the picture as a commentary on the Chicago police is a surprise to me.'



AD FOR "BLACK CHICAGO" So surprised at the surprise.

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management hopes to make your money grow, and takes what it considers sensible risks in that direction. Your securities dealer or his mutual fund representative will be happy to give you a prospectus.

MILESTONES

Married, Muhammad Ali, 25, best remembered as Cassius Clay, onetime heavyweight champion of the world. now deposed and appealing a convic-tion for draft-dodging; and Belinda Boyd, 17, salesgirl in a Chicago Black Muslim bakery whom he has been dating for a year; he for the second time (his first marriage, to Model Sonji Roi, 27, lasted only eleven months before she got fed up with Muslim taboos); in a Baptist ceremony with additional Muslim prayers in Clay's five-room bungalow on Chicago's South Side.

Married. Betty Furness, 51, former TV girl at the refrigerator door, now L.B.J.'s adviser on consumer affairs; and Leslie Midgley, 52, CBS-TV news producer, whom she met in 1965 at a party at Walter Cronkite's; she for the third time, he for the second; in a commercial-length (120 sec.) civil ceremony attended by her daughter and his three children: in Manhattan

Died. Francisco Aguirre, 54, labor leader in pre-Castro Cuba, a onetime hotel workers organizer who as Labor Minister in the late '40s swept the nation's unions clean of Communists, in 1951 helped the A.F.L.-C.I.O. found the pro-Western ORIT (Organización Regional Inter Americana de Trabajadores), two years later spearheaded a novel agreement by which his union bankrolled the building of the Havana Hilton Hotel, was jailed by Castro in 1959; of unknown causes (Castro's radio merely said "suddenly"); in La Cabaña prison, Havana.

Died. The Rev. John Courtney Murray, 62, eloquent Roman Catholic theologian (see RELIGION).

Died. René Magritte, 68, the most appealing and least pretentious of surrealist painters; of cancer; in Brussels, A short, stocky Belgian, Magritte called himself a "secret agent," alluding to the disparity between appearance and reality in both his life and art. He painted as he dressed, mostly in banker's black and grey, composing his scenes with photographic accuracy. But what impish fantasies: cigar boxes puffing smoke, a leaden sky raining tiny, bowler-hatted figures, the leaning tower of Pisa buttressed by a feather, Botticelli's Primavera superimposed on the back of a businessman's overcoat. "People are always looking for symbolism in my work," he once said. "There is none. Mystery is the supreme thing.'

Died. Theodore Giles Montague, 69, president (1937-55) and board chairman (1956-64) of the Borden Co., No. 2 U.S. dairy producer (just after National Dairy Products Corp.), who joined Borden when it bought out his small Wisconsin dairy in 1928, as boss added

instant coffee, animal feeds and industrial products, increased sales six times, o \$1.5 billion, and built the company's advertising symbol, Elsie, into the most famous cow since Mrs. O'Leary's; of a heart attack; in Greenwich, Conn.

Died, Exther Forbes, 76, author who breathed fresh life into Colonial America in eleven well-received books, won the 1942-Pullere history prize for her Paul Revere and the World He Lived In the West Interest of the World He Lived Into the West Interest Into the Caleboard Into the Caleboard Interest Into the Caleboard Interest Interest

Died. Manuel Prado Ugarteche, 78, twice (1939-45, 1936-62) President of Peru, a courtly arisoterat and banker, who during both of his administrations who during both of his administrations of the property o

Died, Jane Darwell, 86, veteran actress in more than 300 Hollywood films, a strong-featured Missourian who over the years played mother (to Henry Fonda, Humphrey Bogart), grandmother (to Shirley Temple, Fabian) and whatever other home-and-hearth character the plot demanded, most notably Ma Joad in The Grapes of Wrath, which won her a 1940 Osear, and the Bird Woman in Mary Poppins; of a heart attack; in Woodland Hills, Calif.

Died, H. H. (for Hsiang-bs) Kung. Se, Nationalis Chinese banker politician who became brother-in-law to Gen-calissimo Chiang Kais-bek when he married into the powerful Soong bank-ing family, as Finance Minister from standardized paper currency, but during his premiership (1930–45) was help-less against the war-wrought inflation that left China siding toward bank-rupts, after which circument in the US.-s of heart disease; in Manhattan.

Died. Esther Pohl Loveloy. 97, photocreing medical miscinariys. 3, phis official miscinaris, 32, phis official shadows a phiscipal miscinaris, and the healing arts around the globe, ioined the 1897 gold rash to Alasa, served World War I hospital duty with the Red Cross in France, in 1922 tended Greek refugees under sign the luttes in Smyrma, and as chalantee the control of the phiscipal strength of the phiscipal Service Iound-ed clinics for the homeless in 30 nations; in Manshattane.

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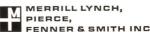
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TIME, AUGUST 25, 1967



Some of the biggest news around the Port of New York the past several months has involved containerized shipments to Europe. And Georgia-Pacific products have been right in the middle! In early 1966, regular trans-Atlantic cargo container service from the Port of New York began . . . with truck-sized containers made of Georgia-Pacific plywood covered with fiber glass. The suitability of the rugged but lightweight. containers had been proven through punishing tests . . . jabbing with the tines of a fork lift truck . . . and racking on edge to force a 50-ton load against the corner posts.

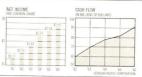
Billion Square Foot Market

Today, an increasing amount of New York's European-bound cargo is containerized. The advantages are many. They include sealed portal-to-portal delivery. And faster loading and unloading too. These new containers will play an even greater part in international commerce in the future. Plywood industry experts predict a billion-square-foot potential for cargo containers in the next five years...enough plywood to form a stack of panels more than 188 miles high!

Plywood Demand May Double

International cargo containers are just one way Georgia-Pacific is expanding markets by finding new uses for its plywood products. According to the American Plywood Association total plywood demand is expected to double by 1975. Through our extensive timber holdings and manufacturing capability, we'll be ready to meet it. Production of high-strength plywood for special applications such as trans-Atlantic cargo containers is another example of how Georgia-Pacific continues to live up to its reputation as the Growth Company.







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U.S. BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY Picking Up More Speed

Since spring, the signs have been evident that the U.S. economy was round-

ing a recessional curve and would pick up speed during the second half of 1967 (TIME, May 12). Inevitably, some skeptics continued to skep, arguing that a major downturn might still be in store. By last week, with the publication of a midsummer set of indicators, the statistical proof of a strong second half became so clear as to erase almost all doubt Items:

· PERSONAL INCOME. The Commerce Department reported that personal income in July rose by \$4.5 billion over June to a record seasonally adjusted anAdministration to believe that the outlook for business is undeniably bullish. • INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. Like most of the indicators, once lackluster industrial production is joining the general upswing. Having slumped from its December peak of 159 (based on the 1957-59 standard of 100), the index for output in July recovered and climbed back to 156.3. Lending a helping nudge were major strike settlements in the television and rubber industries. In July there were also rises of 3.6% in mining output, 3% in electrical machinery production and 2% in auto

manufacturing. · HOUSING STARTS. Perhaps the sickest of all major U.S. industries, housing rarely yields any reason for opti-

AUTOS

Hope at American

After nearly two years in reverse, American Motors Corp. last week made a move to get into high gear. Off the company's production lines in Kenosha, Wis., rolled the first Javelin specialty car, a handsome 1968-model entry that will put A.M.C. into the bustling youth market with such fast company as Ford's Mustang, Chevrolet's Camaro, Plymouth's Barracuda, Lincoln Mercury's Cougar and Pontiac's Firebird.

A two-door hardtop with swept-back body, the Javelin boasts the kind of features that the sports-minded car buyer seems to prefer-streamlined hood, bucket seats, split grille and sunken



nual rate of \$627.1 billion. The news reflected higher pay for wage earners and a reduction in unemployment. Also, last month the work week picked up, after a slight decline in June, meaning more overtime and part-time employment. Government economists predict that with the upward swing of the economy-and with the return to school of students who filled jobs during the summer-the currently unemployed will be offered an expanding work market.

· CORPORATE PROFITS. After a sharp dip during the first quarter, profits began a comeback during the second three months of the year. At \$79.2 billioncompared with \$79 billion in the first quarter-profits before taxes were still far below the record \$84 billion achieved during the third quarter of last year. Yet the Commerce Department sees in the small rise important implications for the months ahead. Manufacturers' inventories have been reduced for the first time in three years. Retail sales, which slumped earlier in the year, continued to recover and were up 1% during July. All this leads the mism. With high interest rates, the industry has suffered as potential home buyers have shied from signing costly mortgages. But the Census Bureau reported last week that housing starts in July on a seasonally adjusted annual rate had risen by more than 100,000 to 1.36 million-the highest level of housing starts since April 1966, just before the acute shortage of mortgage money.

Even as the indicators pointed toward resurgence, there was talk of tempering the upswing to avoid inflation. Prices generally have been rising, and last week Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced that it was hiking the base price of hot-rolled carbon and highstrength plate by \$4 a ton. The specter of inflation has long worried the Johnson Administration and, in fact, is the main reason it gives for requesting a 10% tax surcharge on individuals and corporations. Last week, at the House Ways and Means Committee hearings on the proposal (see THE NATION), many Congressmen seemed determined to resist higher taxes until the Administration makes an effort to cut spending. door handles. Also available are such options as a zippy 280-h.p. engine and racing stripes. Roomier than the Mustang, but with a price in the same range (about \$2,500), the car itself not only stands to catch on, but, says Company President William Luneburg, its sporty look should also "give the showrooms a traffic boost" for other lines.

Inventory Cushion. The Javelin is the first of the 1968-model cars scheduled for official unveiling between now and mid-September. The new year does not figure to be startling in its innovations. The Javelin's main rival as a conversation piece is likely to be Chevrolet's Corvette, which will feature a sleeker silhouette and a Ferrari-like snout. Mercury will introduce its new Montego, which will essentially be an elongated Comet. Dodge will add some curves to its slow-selling Charger. Such features as cover-up headlights will become even more familiar. And to comply with new federal regulations, the '68 cars will have smog-emission-control devices and, mandatory after Jan, 1, such safety features as additional seat belts

(with harnesses for front-seat passengers), obtrusion-free dashboards and breakaway rear-view mirrors.

Small as most changes are, the automakers are counting on increased sales from the new cars. For the first seven months of calendar 1967, domestic car sales amounted to 4,600,000, down 9% from the same period in 1966. With the prospect of an auto workers' strike next month. Detroit has gone into full preduction on 1968 models in hopes of building up an inventory cushion

For no automaker is the coming model-year more crucial than for American Motors, which has already lost 548 million in the first nine months of its current fiscal year. Despite all that red current fiscal year. Despite all that red range prospects are looking the tonger ange prospects are looking to the imaginative leadership of Chairman and Chief Executive Roy Chapin Jr. and President Luneburg. A.M.C. has askeds 250 million in sales promotion disproving assembly-line qualification improving assembly-line qualification increasing plant efficiency, and attending increasing plant efficiency, and attending

cars. Added to American's present 250,-000-a-year sales level, it would bring the company to what it calculates as its break-even point—sales of 300,000 cars a year. To show profit, it will also have to increase sales of its standby Rebel and Ambassador models.

While the Javelin is supposed to help the whole line by luring customers into the showrooms this fall, A.M.C. plans to add an even jazzier car to the bait next winter. Called the AMX, it will be a two-seat, high-performance sports car a two-seat, high-performance sports car that, says Luneburg, will compare "in every way" to the Corvette—except that A.M.C. plans to sell it at a markedly lower price.

MERGERS

Choosing Partners

Merger continues to be the name of the biggest game in U.S. business. Among last week's events on the merger-go-round:

► Gulf & Western Industries, having further broadened its diversified opera-



And some even jazzier bait on the line.

to essential details such as the availability of replacement parts.

By cutting prices last February, the company got some extra sales push out of its slow-moving Rambler American coronny line. It decided to scrap its ill-conceived Marlin fastback effective with the 1968 model-year, meanwhile cut back production on all '67 models to make sure that it would not be stuck with unsold cars. "Since January," says Lumeburg, "we've operated at about half-time. I've never seen it before—and I never want to again."

Tackling the Mustang, Along with is new-look Javelin, A.M.C. has sought a new look in advertising, signing on the currently hot Wells, Rich, Greene agency (other accounts: Benson & plans to tackle the Mustanes), which plans to tackle the Mustanes), which plans to tackle the Mustanes, which plans to tackle the Mustanes, which with the pitch that the new car has features—contour bumpers, hand-welded roof, more leg room—that make it a swell value. A.M.C.'s brass expects the load specially market to reach 1,000,000 into the plans of the

tions (auto parts, mining, chemicals) by acquiring Paramount Pictures last year, moved into consumer products for the first time by reaching an agreement to buy out Consolidated Cigar, the nation's biggest cigar maker (Dutch Masters, El Producto, Muriel), in a \$150 million stock swap. At the same time, Gulf & Western's young (40), acquisitive chairman, Charles Bluhdorn, sweetened his company's stock offer for E.W. Bliss Co., an Ohio-based tool-equipment manufacturer that, like Consolidated, had 1966 sales of about \$158 million. If the Bliss deal goes through on the heels of the Consolidated takeover, Gulf & Western's annual sales level, currently \$700 million, will easily increase to \$1 billion

▶ International Telephone & Telegraph has encountered stiff Justice Department opposition to its proposed merger with American Broadcasting Co. But that has failed to dampen ITT's ardor for picking up other corporations. Its latest morsel: Rayonier Inc., a \$171 million-a-year manufacturer of pulp products. The communications giant also has a

line out in hopes of acquiring Western Power & Gas Co., a public utility operating in 13 states from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic.

▶ General Telephone & Electronics Corp., the nation's largest independent telephone system, stood to get even largeer by agreeing to a S145 million stock transaction that will merge Northern obloic Telephone Co, into a new General Telephone subsidiary. The takeover even to the control of the control of the telephone in 2-0 bilo counties, comes just three months after an even bigger deal with the 310,000-phone Hawaiian Telephone Co., and it expands General Telephone Co. S. network to 8,600,000

Consolidated Foods Corp., the huge Chicago-boxed food processor and disficiency foods of the consolidation of the stributer, hopes to double its alset to \$2. billion by 1975. In the consolidation of the billion by 1975. In the consolidation of the latest possibility. New York-based Chock Full O'Nuts, a coffee-processing and funcheonete-chain operation (1966 sales: \$48 million), which is holding merger talks with Consolidation.

▶ Control Data Corp., a leading manufacturer of computer hardware, agreed to take over a well-matched mater. E-E-I-R Inc., a \$22 million-a-year, Washington-based computer software worked to be computer industry, both Control Data and C-E-I-R have had their ups and downs, but for Control Data the news of late has been mostly up. Rebounding from a disasterial to the computer of th

▶ John Nuveen & Co., one of the nation's largest municipal bond houses, was negotiating for the purchase of Arthur Wisensherger & Co., a New York Stock Exchange member firm whose founder, now 70, went into the busilounder, now 70, went into the busilounder, now 70, went into the busifounder, now 70, went into the busiments). For Chicago-based Nuveen, acments). For Chicago-based Nuveen, acments). For Chicago-based Nuveen, acments, For Chicago-based Nuveen, acments, I will be a founder of the competition of the quiring Wisensherger would be in line with the recent trend among municipal bond houses, which have diversified into other securities operations because of inother securities operations because of in-

Teaching Ling a Thing

One of the sharpest corporate skirmishes in memory swirled around Milmishes in memory swirled around MilManufacturing Co. fourther with the sharpest of the sharpest of

Looming Large, Ling's campaign naturally provoked nationwide fascination. Starting with a \$3,000 stake in 1946, he had wired together a series of dazzling acquisitions to build a conglomerate that topped \$468 million in sales last year. And this year "the Ling Dynasty," as L-T-V is sometimes called, has loomed even larger. In March a surprise Ling tender offer hauled Chicago's Wilson & Co. into the fold. Early this month, Ling announced a plan to take over Greatamerica Corp., the Dallas-based bank, insurance and airline (Braniff) combine controlled by his longtime ally, Troy Post, If Ling could take Allis-Chalmers in hand L-T-V bid fair to

quickly become a \$3 billion company.

Allis Chalmers has 38,000 employees runs 20 plants in the U.S. and Canada, is the third biggest U.S. maker of electrical and construction equipment and fourth in farm machinery. Under Chairman Robert Stevenson, 60, a minister's son who started off as an Allis-Chalmers tractor salesman in 1933, profits have more than quadrupled since 1961 to last year's \$26 million, on record sales of \$857 million. For all that, the company recently ran into trouble. The general slump in construction, rising production costs and a sticky threemonth strike at two plants combined to plunge first-half earnings down by 50% compared with the same period last vear.

To Ling, that seemed to ripen a prospect he had been watching for more than three years. In the military argot current at his Dallas headquarters, Allis-Chalmers had long been targeted as "Company X." Ling liked the way Allis-Chalmers products were "tied to the growth of the economy." The company also has a classic vulnerability to takeover attempts; its officers and directors hold less than 4% of its stock, which is a very small base from which to try to fight an attractive tender offer. Ling himself was in Milwaukee for a quiet look-see in July, and two weeks ago he moved in again.

Rotarian's Return. No sooner had Ling and several associates installed themselves in a suite at the downtown Pfister Hotel than Ling began his performance. Instead of the Big Man from Big D. Jim Ling played the visiting Rotarian. In a telegram to Allis-Chalmers' board, he offered to pay roughly \$45 a share for 51% of the company's common stock-then trading at about \$35 -if the board would give its O.K. Such politeness hardly suggested a Texas raider, and Ling himself soon ventured out to win the heart and mind of Milwaukee. He phoned Allis-Chalmers directors, then took Roscoe G. Haynie, formerly president of Wilson & Co. and now an L-T-V director, around to the Milwaukee Journal as living proof that bought-out bosses do not just fade away. About that earlier trip to town, Jim told reporters that he had seen a film about Wisconsin that "really was enlightening. I really hadn't known too much about this area."

Allis-Chalmers, for its part, thought it might teach Ling a thing or two. Within 48 hours, its board replied with a blunt rejection of the L-T-V offer, announced that "shareholders will be far better served" by a possible merger in the works with General Dynamics. Ling. back in Dallas by now, was unfazed. He merely uncorked "Plan B"-a new offer to buy all of the stock for a mix of cash plus two classes of L-T-V shares worth, by L-T-V's estimate, around \$55 per share of Allis-Chalmers' common. Moreover, he promised Stevenson and six other directors spots on L-T-V's board, said that Allis-Chalmers could retain "existing management control."

"That changes the ballgame!" cried one Allis-Chalmers executive. And there, at least by Ling's calculations, it

wn too securities division director. On the grounds that L-T-V had not registered a stock offer with his office, Nelson issued an order prohibiting L-T-V from

making any more offers in the state.

Next day L-T-V withdrew entirely, saying it did not want to "enter a contest" for the company. Despite that statement, some who know Ling best are convinced that the next arena in his fight to take over Allis-Chalmers will be in a direct bid to shareholders.

INSURANCE

After the Riots

Swarming across riot-torn Detroit, an army of 400 insurance adjusters poked through the rubble for days, arrived at a damage estimate of \$84 million. That was a far cry from the \$500 million figure offered at one point by Detroit



ALLIS-CHALMERS' STEVENSON

Really enlightening.

L-T-V'S LING

should have ended. Even Beauchamp (pronounced beach 'em) E. Smith, the Allis-Chalmers director with the big-gest block of shares (21/500, pro-gest block of shares (21/500, pro-gest block) and the shares of the sh

Thumbs Down, Once again the Allisic Chalmers board retired to consider the offer. And once again it emerged with thumbs down. Stevenson cited doubts about the "realizable value" of the stock that L-T-V was offering, pointed again to the talks with his or far silent ally, Chalmers had more vocal support. Obviously pulling for the home team was Thomas F. Pelson, the Wisconsin State

sorts of stockholder suits if it held out.



Fire Chief Charles J. Quinlan, and the truth probably lies somewhere in between. For one thing, insurance adjusters naturally lend to put a low figure on damages. More important, the adjuster's estimate referred only to insured losses within the riot areas, where many looted and burned-out properties were only partially insured, or without coverage altogether.

age altogether.
Understandably, the risting in DeUnderstandably, the risting in DeUnderstandably the Set is had to some alarm in the insurance industry.
Insurers, says American Insurance Association President T. Lawrence Jones,
are unhappy not only about the present
are unhappy not only about the present
in the future. "Insurance companies will
certainly try to cut their losses—especially for any future disturbances.
"Those people in Detroit are going to
Bentley, president of the National AssoBentley, president of the National AssoBentley, president of the National Asso-



WATTS'S WHITE FRONT STORE Looking at Washington through the slits.

ciation of Insurance Commissioners. Jones does not hesitate to predict that looting and arson in the ghettos will result in higher insurance premiums and outright policy cancellations. To guard against the latter, both the Michigan and New Jersey state insurance commissioners asked for—and got—pledges sioners asked ro—and got—pledges cancelling ghetto policies for 90 days.

Pooling the Risk, There is some recent history to indicate what will happen after the 90 days. In the two years since Los Angeles' Watts riots, which caused about \$40 million in insured damage, rates for property coverage in the area have at least doubled; some 1,000 ghetto merchants have complained that they cannot get insurance at all. Watts now has only two major retail stores, one of them a new White Front Inc. department store with fortress-like slits instead of display windows, especially designed to thwart brick throwers. To meet the Los Angeles situation, 108 California insurance companies have formed a \$15 million. assigned-risk "Watts pool" that has insured more than 500 merchants against fire and riot damage-though not against the threat of theft that such businessmen face daily. Similar plans are likely to emerge in both Newark and

Another possibility is some sort of federal action. Now pending in Congress are a host of insurance bills, ranging from legislation providing for a mere study of the growing insurance problem in the nation's ghettos to a measure empowering the Federal Government itself to underwrite such insurance. Even the insurance industry is reluctantly starting to look toward Washington for a solution to the problem. Last week the American Insurance Association, representing most property-casualty insurers, called for Government-industry cooperation "to assure the continued availability of insurance in riot-prone areas."

CORPORATIONS

It's a Merry Christmas When

The Output Is Torn to Shreds

At Pitisburgh's Papercraft Corp., it is Christmas in August. Last week, at the firm's modern one-story plant, some 1,000 employees worked round the clock in three shifts to produce giftwarpping paper for the 1967 holiday season. Traveling around the premises seph M. Katz. 54. Shotting to make himself heard above the roar of the presses, through which rolled 600 miles of paper daily, Katz exulted: "You can't climinate Santa Claus."

Since Katz founded the company in 1945 on an investment of \$10,000, Papercraft has become the world's largest maker of gift wrappings. Last year sales amounted to more than \$24 million, almost twice those of 1962. For the first half of this year, sales are up 38% over the same period of 1966-although Katz would be the first to admit that this figure means little, since 90% of his annual business derives from the American penchant for placing prettily wrapped presents beneath the Christmas tree. This fact does not disturb Katz in the least. He is rather happy about the seasonal nature of his enterpriseknowing full well that on Dec. 25 almost all his annual output will be torn to shreds as Americans open their Christmas presents and create a brandnew market for 1968

For Forlorn Servicemen. Katz is a remarkable mixture of opportunist and traditionalist. Born in Odessa of Russian-Jewish parents, he came to the U.S. as an infant, at the age of 14 was as given a tiny printing press by his father. He used it to print letterheads and menus, and to turn out a magazine called Boy's tIdeal. which eventually gained a circulation of 2.500 at 25c per annual subscription. He took his carnings and went to the University of

Great Depression to become a paper salesman.

Then came World War II—and with it a boom in letter writing, mostly between forlorn servicemen and their wives and girls. Katz came up with Rite-Kit, an inexpensive stationery box that doubled as a writing surface. He formed his own company, and by war's end it was grossing \$1,500,000 a year.

Katz knew that this could not last forever. "Rite-Kit was a war baby," he recalls. "People basically don't like to write letters, and I realized that when the war was over Rite-Kit would die.' So how about Christmas? It should survive eternally. Katz therefore took his earnings from Rite-Kit, set up Papercraft. He was willing to innovate; among other things, he helped pioneer the change from flat-folded Christmas wrappings to those sold by the roll. His stock in trade is the traditional design -Santa Claus, the Christmas tree, Donner, Blitzen, etc. This has helped him to become the main supplier of Christmas wrapping paper to tradition-minded giants like Sears, Roebuck.

Getting Hehy, Katz has his eye on a bigger package. In 1960, he paid \$1,700,000 for the 91-year-old Massachusetts firm of LePage's, which makes glue and adhesive tape. He has since streamlined the operation, cutting out unprofitable lines, and LePage's is now in the black. Last year Papererait now in the black. Last year Papererait out my last the last lace—by buying out the Eastern Indiastrial Plastics. Corp., since renamed American Universal Plastics Inc.

In the past 90 days, Katz has looked over 30 companies with an eye toward acquisition. "We're getting itehy," he says, "We are strong enough now to take on some pretty good-sized companies," But his ambitions go far beyond that. "Some day," he says, "I would like to take over a really giant company, I think about it a lot, While I'm shaving or driving to work."



KATZ (IN GOLF CART) INSPECTING PLANT Santa? He should live forever.

Detroit

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from "hole-in-theroof" to start-up (same day!)



New, easy-installing Lennox units — 8 through 22 tons electric cooling, up to 500,000 Btuh gas heating. Complete-system, single-source responsibility.

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LENNOX

AIR CONDITIONING - MEATING

WORLD BUSINESS

BRITAIN

Prefab Pubs

The English pub stands by its tipplers through everything from trouble with the missus to trouble with the telly. Now it is being called to higher duty to buck up Britain's exports. Packed in crates and complete with everything from dartboards to mullioned windows, prefab pubs are finding a ready market overseas.

They are the proud invention of London Furniture Manufacturers Leslie Costick and Ralph Shafran, who last



With barmaids to match the beams.

year found that Britain's deepening recession was drying up their once lively business of producing, among other things, such pub parts as soik bar tops things, such pub parts as soik bar tops that gones our. If if the home market had gone sour. If if the home market had gone sour. If if the home market had gone sour. If the home market how abroad, where English-style pubs seem increasingly popular. After all, says Costick, in some U.S. pseudo-pubs, "they even have a tartan in the act, be-"they even have a tartan in the act, beland and what is Scotland."

Setting things right, Costick and Shafran have so far shipped off four puls (among them: Brussels' Old Irish Inn, the John Bull Pub in Cascais, December 1997, 199 gency (striped wallpaper, glass chandeliers) and Victorian (crimson drapes, gaslights) styles.

All that may suggest a sort of Levittavern, but Costick insists that the Levittavern pubs are absolutely authentic—and he obviously speaks from experience. "We know." he says, "what size the beams should be, how far the publican stands behind the bar counter, and how English pub fireplaces work."

And just to make sure that overseas bartenders-turned-publicans learn how to mind their milds and bitters, the firm stands ready with a stable of 20 trained barmaids to "train local staffs in typical English fashion." According to Partner Shafran, they come in two styles—"the big-breasted, gin-breath barmaid in a tight black dress, and the pink-checked, lusty but innocent type."

PHILIPPINES

Barging Ahead

When the U.S. was opening its frontier and beginning to build a national economy. Wells Fargo and Union Pacific earned a place in the country's history and legend. In existence as an inphilippine Republic is still pushions back philippine Republic is still pushions back its own frontiers, and it has a carrier that is playing much the same part as the U.S. pioneers. It is Lusteveco (short for Luzon Stevedoring Co.), the bigcargo handle in transportation-shy Southeast Asia.

Based in Manila, Lusteveco operates both on land and sea, and its frontier is formidable. Half of the country's 38,000 miles of roadway is ordinarily undrivable. Its waterways, which are more important than the land routes, trace a hazardous course among 7,000 trace in hozardous course among 7,000 photon-foxed from Luzon in the typhoton-foxed from Luzon in the typhoton-foxed from Luzon in the typhoton-foxed period from the seas are placed—except for roving Moro pirates.

Postwar Windfall, Braving such obstacles, Lusteveco deploys a fleet of 500 trucks on land, a small coastal navy of 16 tankers, 107 tugs and 448 barges at sea, and a string of modern warehouses at major ports. The company moves 80% of the country's vital interisland traffic: home-grown timber, coconut and sugar on its way to port for overseas markets; steel, machinery and other imports headed from Luzon to other parts of the nation. Lusteveco stevedores shoulder nearly all the Philippines' foreign trade borne by ships. which may be docked by Lusteveco tugs, provisioned at Lusteveco terminals, rescued by Lusteveco salvage teams, re-

The company totted up record sales of \$26 million last year, which is a long Philippine sea mile from its beginning in 1909, a decade after Commodore Dewey routed the Spanish colo-

nialists in Manila Bay, Founded by a group of U.S. vectrans of the Spanish American War, Lusteveco got its modest start by hundring coal-hungry U.S. Navy ships, branched into commercial cargo handling as Philippine exports cargo handling as Philippine exports of the Web When World War III come, in the Web When World War III come, in the world war in the company's facilities. After the Japanese conquest of the island nation, all seemed to left of Lusteveco—until it received a handsome postwar windfall. In 1945, with the approval of General Douglas Was Philippine and the company was given a with the approval of General Douglas Mas Philippine and the company was given a trucks to replace its lost equipment

trucks to replace its lost equipment. Lusteveco's U.S. owners, including Edward M. Grimm and Charles ("Chick") Parsons, who was a Navy guerrilla in World War II (and later told about it in Rendezvous by Submarine), promptly set about rebuilding. By 1963, Grimm, Parsons and colleagues were able to sell their 50% interest for \$6.6 million to a group of Filipino businessmen and investors headed by Jose B. Fernandez, now 43 and the company's chairman. U.S.-educated (Fordham, Harvard Business School) and a member of a wealthy Manila family. Fernandez tapped as president a young American: Donald I. Marshall, 37, son of one of Lusteveco's prewar managers and a Lusteveco staffer who joined the company afer graduating from Stan-ford Business School in 1950,

Missionery soil. Under Fermande and Marshall. Lintereech has barged ahead with a sort of missionary zeal. Sales have almost doubled since 1963, but the company is chary with dividends. It plows nearly all its earnings back into expansion. 'Until we are sure we can meet the needs of the country,' we will continue to give this priority and dividends to give this priority and dividends second."

To meet those needs, Lusteveco has been spending some \$4,000,000 a year on new equipment, which is a lot by Philippine standards. Its own years and the philippine standards. Its own years are the control of the presence of

Standard as such hardware and experience may be in other parts of the world, it is in short supply in Southeast Asia, as U.S. military logistics experts have discovered to their chagrin, Lusteveco tugs and barges helped break the Saigon shipping bottleneck, and the company is bidding for similar work at Thailand's choked port of Bangkok. Still, happy as he is to have the U.S. military business (which now accounts for 12% of sales), Fernandez finds that he is hard-pressed to "accommodate that Viet Nam effort," looks for the day when he can "bring back a lot of the equipment and put it to work" at home.



He engaged in secret diplomatic missions



while he painted the crowned heads of Europe . . .



One of the artist's rare landscape sketches (top) shows the beloved Flemish countryside that surrounded his peaceful retreat, the Chateau de Steen (bottom).

An exotic mélange of men and animals (left), this picture conveys both power and excitement typical of many Rubens' hunting scenes.



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WILLIAMS (RIGHT) AND COLLEAGUES Untapped, unlimited and foolproof.

BIOLOGY

River of Insecticide Brazil's Rio Negro, one of the Ama-

zon's main tributaries, is truly black, So black, in fact, that light penetrating to a depth of 1 ft. is only one-tenth as bright as light on its surface. At 2 ft., it is only one-hundredth as bright; at 6 ft., there is no light at all. Reason: unlike the Amazon's clear-water tributaries, the river does not originate prirelatively narrow channels, but flows sluggishly across flatland, jungle and swamp areas. Each year at flood stage the Rio Negro overflows its banks, while draining some 253,000 sq. mi.-an area almost as vast as Texas. In the process, its waters dissolve untold quantities of plant juices and tree sap. Now scientists have discovered that the Rio Negro's botanically infused waters may be a simple, untapped and essentially unlimited supply of a new and foolproof insecticide.

Leader of the expedition that stumbled on the river of insecticide was Harvard Biologist Carroll M. Williams, 50. Recently Williams has been working with hormones that are secreted by insects to permit and regulate growth and maturation from egg to larva to pupa to adult. If insect juvenile hormone comes in contact with larvae at the wrong stage of development, the insects will not mature. When insects at later stages are treated with growth hormone, they are killed by developing at too rapid a rate. Moreover, Williams and other researchers have discovered that lethal equivalents of these substances have been manufactured naturally as a protectant by trees and plants

His pioneering work fresh in his

mind, Williams flew to Manaus, Brazil last month to fulfill a longstanding sixweek commitment to serve as senior scientist aboard the Alpha Helix, a sophisticated research vessel operated by California's Scripps Institution of Oceanography. From Manaus, Williams headed the Alpha Helix upstream for the expedition's shore camp at the confluence of the Rio Negro and the Rio Branco. The Negro, at high-water level during this time of year, "looked like Chesapeake Bay," says Williams. Along the shore, trees and plants were steeped in 30 ft. of the river's opaque water. As the Alpha Helix moved along looking for a landing site. Williams noticed that there were astonishingly few insects, though they are maddeningly plentiful along the Amazon's clear, mountain-bred tributaries.

Williams quickly hypothesized that the Rio Negro might in effect be an immense tea, containing infusions of plant and tree substances similar to the insect hormones. Scooping up the dark river water, Williams and his colleagues. Professors Fotis Kafatos of Harvard and David Prescott of the University of Colorado, freeze-dried and boiled the water to concentrate the chemicals in it, extracted them with solvents, then injected the resulting solution into immature cockroaches. Sure enough, the roaches all died without reaching sexual maturity.

Since many insects have become immune to sophisticated chemical insecticides, Williams' discovery may well provide a crucial weapon in man's interminable war with disease-carrying and crop-ruining insects. But there are problems yet to be solved. So effective are the hormones and their plant-made equivalents, that sprays or dusts containing even minute amounts will kill any insect, including those helpful to man and essential to the functions of nature. The reason that all insects are not wiped out in the Rio Negro area is that not all of them come into contact with the insecticide-laden river. Back at work in his Harvard lab. Williams is now studying the river concentrates to learn what chemicals they contain, and how these lethal substances can be extracted separately for discriminate use against particular pests.

AERONAUTICS

Landing Without Wheels

Everything seemed normal when Test Pilot David W. Howe eased the LA-4 "Lake" amphibian toward Niagara Falls International Airport earlier this month. So he radioed a highly abnormal report to the tower: "Bag down and inflated." Seconds later he landed-without wheels-on a cushion of air.

Howe was testing a new air-cushion landing gear (ACLG) developed by Textron's Bell Aerosystems Co. of Buffalo. Based on the British Hovercraft principle (TIME, June 2) and conceived by Bell's T. Desmond Earl and Wilfred J. Eggington, the system employs an elastic bag made of laminated nylon and rubber attached to the underside of the plane. For takeoffs and landings, the bag is inflated through louvers in the plane's underbelly by a fan on board. Air is forced through hundreds of openings on the underside of the bag, producing an air cushion that holds the aircraft off the ground for silky takeoffs and gentle touchdowns

Bell's ACLG permits landings on the most rudimentary runways and also on ice, water, sand, swampland, and terrain dotted with obstacles, such as rocks half the height of the inflatable bag. Deflated in flight, the ACLG hugs the bottom of the aircraft without causing aerodynamic drag, "We consider the ACLG a complete technological breakthrough in landing systems," says David Perez. civilian project officer in the Flight Dynamics Laboratory at Wright-Patterson A.F.B., Dayton. And so last year, the Air Force awarded Bell a \$99,000 contract for wind-tunnel tests of the ACLG. Now Bell has won a second contract for \$98,700 to study possible use of its ACLG on the Air Force's C-119 "Flying Boxcar" transport.



BELL'S LA-4 MAKING MAIDEN TOUCHDOWN It's all in the bag.

A great new camera takes the guesswork out of fine photography!

(New Honeywell Pentax Spotmatic camera measures light precisely for perfectly exposed pictures)

Everybody's got at least one friend who is something of a hot-shot with a camera.

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Pentax cameras, with their superb optics and brilliant engineering, have long been a favorite of photo hobbvists everywhere. But now the Spotmatic opens up the world of fine photography to every camera fan who can trip a shutter.

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through over- or underexposure. It guides you infallibly, within the limits

of film and available light, from the simplest situations to the most difficult and challenging conditions: severe backlighting, extreme telephoto, high contrast, low light levels, wild filters, ultra-closeups. And it does it all automatically.

You also save time and film because you can forget about taking extra shots "just to make sure." You are sure on every picture. You are sure of a quality of results simply unattainable by 98% of the cameras in use today, "automatic" or not!

Here's how it works. The Spotmatic's unique cadmium sulfide meter measures the light coming through the taking aperture of the lens. It reads the light from the in-focus image on the ground glass, which corresponds exactly to the image at the film plane. (There are cameras, selling for up to \$500, which read the image formed by the lens at full aperture. But these cameras merely estimate the light for the actual f/stop you'll be using and are only approximate when compared to the precision of the Spotmatic.)

Fast, foolproof operation. When you load your Spotmatic, you set the film's window of the shutter speed dial, automatically calibrating the exposure system. Then you set your shutter speed, focus and flip the meter switch to the "on" position. By turning the diaphragm ring, the meter needle you'll see in the view-finder is centered and you're set to shoot. Without removing your eye from the view-finder (and without engaging in digital contortions), you have made a perfectly exposed picture. It's that simple!

Today, the Spotmatic towers over every other 35mm single-lens reflex camera. It costs \$249.50 with 55mm f/1.8 lens, or \$289.50 with optional 50mm f/1.4 lens. It is, without a doubt, one of the four or five finest cameras in the world.

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CINEMA

An Epic of Eavesdropping

The Big City. The harrowing beauty of Satyajit Ray's film making is not easy to analyze. It is a quality both evanescent and palpable, as if the Indian director had found a way to take the lens off his camera and allow life itself to touch the raw film. Whether or not Ray's latest film to reach the U.S. is his masterpiece is beside the point; each of his works is a version of perfection.

Into a squalid Calcutta tenement apartment six lives are crowded: a gentle, ineffectual bank clerk, his wife and their small son, his parents and his sister. Money is scarce, and the wife takes a job selling home appliances from door to door. The old couple are shocked by the idea of a woman working. The husband's pride, too, is wounded, but the bank fails and he must accept the fact that the wife is now the family's sole breadwinner. In the end, she quarrels with her employer and quits. Husband and wife join hands to find new jobs.

Out of this disarmingly simple tale, Ray has fashioned a superlative quiet epic, an eloquent testimonial to the innate courage of ordinary people facing ordinary problems. But his film is about more than its story. Without once forcing a point or losing faith in the viewer's ability to think for himself, he offers a fascinating study of a complex, shifting society, the urban Indian middle class caught in the clash of native tradition and the lingering relics of the British raj.

As Ray dissects this slice of Indian life, he works outward from individual characters toward general truths. His young couple are well enough educated to cope with the city's mechanized realities, yet bound to an ancient morality, The husband (Anil Chatterjee) can accept the fact of his wife's working, but not the lipstick she must use on the job. The wife (Madhabi Mukherjee) looks with childlike eagerness upon her newly won status, but goes to pieces before the in-laws' condemnation.

Ray fuses sight and sound into a single artistic unity. His people speak in a



CHATTERJEE & MUKHERJEE IN "CITY Looking straight and seeing everything.

curious linguistic mélange. basically Bengali but liberaldaubed with English stock phrases. His musical background, which he himself composed, is a similar fluid mixture in which a line of Oriental melody moves imperceptibly toward a Western cadence.

Ray's camera seeks no tricks or fancy angles. It looks straight ahead and sees everything. It finds beauty in a troubled face shot through a mosquito net. in a small boy's total joy over a new plaything, in an old man's tortured struggle with a crossword puzzle. His camera, in short, merely eavesdrops on everyday life.

Turn-On Putdown

At last, the acidheads have hit Hollywood. A clear successor to the cycle of psychoanalytical films of the '40s (Spellbound, etc.) and so far about as insightful, is

the first wave of movies offering a faroutside view of the mind-bending po-

tentialities of LSD.

The Trip is a psychedelic tour through the bent mind of Peter Fonda, which is evidently full of old movies. In a flurry of flesh, mattresses, flashing lights and kaleidoscopic patterns, an alert viewer will spot some fancy business from such classics as The Seventh Seal. Lawrence of Arabia, even The Wizard of Oz. Eventually, in a scene that is right out of 81, Fonda perches on a merry-goround while a robed judge gravely spells out his previous sins and inadequacies. The photographer's camera work is bright enough, and full of tricks, without beginning to suggest the heightened inner awareness so frequently claimed by those who use the drug.

The Love-Ins tells the tale of a professor (Richard Todd) who resigns his post to spread the gospel of love and acid among some unaccountably scrubbedlooking Hashbury hippies. A leary disciple shoots him dead at a rally in a stadium packed with flower folk at a \$5 admission tab. Among other implausibilities: a psychedelic-balletic version of Alice in Wonderland.

Low-Down Hoedown

Bonnie and Clyde. Bang bang! go the guns, and the bank guard falls dead, his face oozing ketchup from every pore. Twang twang! goes the banjo, and Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker ride off in a stolen flivver for further merriment, murder and mayhem.

For his long-unawaited debut as a producer, Warren Beatty has searched out the familiar saga of the scruffy, sleazy desperadoes who cut a staccato swath from Iowa to Texas and were am-





Aiming at irony and missing by a mile. bushed and shot down near Arcadia, La., on May 23, 1934. But Producer Beatty and Director Arthur Penn have elected to tell their tale of bullets and blood in a strange and purposeless mingling of fact and claptrap that teeters

uneasily on the brink of burlesque. Like Bonnie and Clyde themselves, the film rides off in all directions and ends up full of holes. Beatty, playing the lead, does a capa-

ble job, within the limits of his familiar, insolent, couldn't-care-less manner, of making Barrow the amiable varmint he thought himself to be. Barrow fancied himself something of a latterday Robin Hood, robbing only banks that were foreclosing on poor farmers and eventually turning into a kind of folk hero. But Faye Dunaway's Sunday-social prettiness is at variance with any known information about Bonnie Parker. The other gang members struggle to little avail against a script that gives their characters no discernible shape.

The real fault with Bonnie and Clyde is its sheer, tasteless aimlessness. Director Penn has marshaled an impressive framework of documentation: a flotilla of old cars, a scene played in a movie theater while Gold Diggers of 1933 runs off on the screen, a string of dusty, fly-bitten Southwestern roadhouses and farms. (One booboo: the use of post-1934 dollar bills.) But repeated bursts of country-style music punctuating the bandits' grisly ventures, and a sentimental interlude with Bonnie's old Maw photographed through a hazy filter, aim at irony and miss by a mile. And this, if you please, was the U.S. entry in this year's Montreal Film

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HOFER'S DUBLIN Where even the limeys say "bedad" and "begob."

BOOKS

Soul of a City

DUBLIN: A PORTRAIT by V. S. Pritchett. Photographs by Evelyn Hofer, 99 pages. Harper & Row. \$15.

The photographs in this distinguished and expensive book on Dublin are sheer poetry. The text achieves an even rarer quality; it is sheer prose, in the best sense of the term.

V. S. Pritchett, veteran British critic and novelist, collaborated earlier with Photographer Hofer to create a splendid portrait of London. In their new book, they perfectly illustrate the fact that a city and its citizens have a distinct soul, as much as an individual man or a nation. Pritchett, who has written about

Spain, Latin America and the U.S., relishes foreign lands, is at ease on many social levels, and has a keen ear for class. Though no Irishman will be found to admit it, all this qualifies Pritchett to be the best historian of Dublin since James Joyce-who was, of course, a Dubliner, though he scraped its mud off his boots at 22 and returned but twice in the rest of his life

Pritchett went to Dublin for the first time as a boy reporter during the civil war, and he is knowledgeable about the "Troubles." Even so, he has already been reproached by Irish critics of the book, on its appearance in England, for having misunderstood the city. This must have given Pritchett great pleasure, as it confirms one of his points about Dubliners: along with the celebrated wit, malice to all is one of their qualities. So is secrecy. Having asked the whereabouts of an old friend. he got this reply: "I have no treasonable information

Slums & Monuments, In Ireland, the English tend to become more Irish than the Irish. The taxi driver who took Pritchett to his first hotel was full of "bedads" and "begobs," but turned out to be a cockney. Ironically, the great buildings of this attractive city were erected by the Anglo-Irish in their 18th century heyday; fortunately, they escaped disfiguration during the 19th century industrial revolution that blighted England's cities but bypassed Ireland, in part because of its disastrous famines, in part because of its own preoccupation with its more romantic national affairs. The Bank of Ireland (once the Irish Parliament), the Four Courts, the Rotunda, Leinster House (where the Parliament now sits) are

monuments to a gracious age. Even the railway stations, when at last the railway came, are beautiful. Dublin, too, has some horrendous slums, but from them emerge some of the most beautiful-and dirtychildren in Europe.

The faces, façades and streetscapes that look from Evelyn Hofer's photographs haunt the mind as much as Pritchett's luminous text. So much so that the disputatious Irish may save themselves some anguish by not buying the book-as if, at \$15, they would dream of such folly.

A Higher Responsibility

STAUFFENBERG by Joachim Kramarz, translated by R. H. Barry. 255 pages. Macmillan, \$5.95

History lavishes its attention on successful assassins; the failures usually get footnotes, at best. In the 23 years since his death by firing squad, Claus Schenk Graf von Stauffenberg, the German officer whose attempt to assassinate Hitler with a planted bomb was foiled by a freakish chance, has rarely rated more than brief references. Now German Historian Joachim Kramarz has pieced together the unfortunately sketchy materials on Count Stauffenberg's life and his daring plot in a readable full-length biography. Little in Common. Where Adolf

Eichmann sought to evade moral responsibility by claiming that he was following orders, Stauffenberg dis-obeyed orders in the name of moral responsibility. He had little in common with history's successful assassins. He was no envious leftist loser and loner like Lee Harvey Oswald, no anarchist fanatic like Czolgosz (the man who killed President McKinley), no tribal desperado like Princip (who shot Archduke Ferdinand and brought on World War I). He was rather an honorable officer and gentleman, a colonel on the general staff of the German army. Why. then, did he decide to organize and lead a conspiracy against the life of the chief of state to whom, as an officer, he had sworn an oath of fidelity?

Stauffenberg was a Roman Catholic. an aristocrat, a family man, and a person of culture in the traditional German romantic, almost mystical mold. His Swabian antecedents were landowners and officials ennobled in Württemberg for services to the state. He was regarded by military men, including a chief of staff of the Wehrmacht, as a natural commander." Even in intellectual circles, he was recognized as having a peculiar distinction of spirit, His face mirrored both the mystic and the soldier. Although a Catholic, Stauffenberg found an added outlet for his private form of religion in the "circle



STAUFFENBERG (1934)

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of Stefan George," named for a poetteacher-prophet who preached a new order. Stauffenberg thus epitomized faith in traditional religion, the aristecracy and culture—all anathema to

the Nazis' new order.

Angel of Destruction. For a time.
Stauffenberg tried to serve that new
order. Fighting for his Filher in the Afrika Korps, he lost his right hand and
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spiracy to this end. When it was finally attempted, the assassination was thoroughly bungled. Stauffenberg selected himself as the angel of destruction; it was his crippled hand that placed the briefcase stuffed with plastic explosives at Hitler's feet in a briefing hut in East Prussia on July 20, 1944. The outcome is an old story. A chance gesture pushed the bomb out of killing range of Hitler. Thirteen officers were wounded; Hitler was only mildly inconvenienced. Stauffenberg, thinking that Hitler had been killed, flew back to Berlin to help direct the coup that was to have followed. Before midnight on July 20, he was seized, condemned to death by a summary court-martial, and executed in the courtyard of the Wehrmacht's headquarters under the glare of headlights from lorries that were driven up to illuminate the scene. As the shots rang out, he uttered one last cry. Nobody is exactly sure of what he said, but many historians believe it was "Long live our sacred Germany."

The Real Crime

AN OPERATIONAL NECESSITY by Gwyn Griffin, 477 pages, Pulnam, \$6.95.

British Novelist Gwyn Griffin here uses a straightforward, fast-paced plot chiefly as a scaffolding from which he can poke and probe into some of the profound moral problems raised by war.

Toward the end of World War II, Eugen Kielbasa, a German U-boat commander, torpedoes an Allied freighter in the South Atlantic. The skipper then orders his young gunnery officer, Emil Kümmerol, to destroy all "floating wreckage"-including a dozen helpless survivors. Otherwise, he explains to his shocked crew, Allied planes and sub-chasers would detect and destroy the U-boat. One of the helpless seamen survives machine-gunning, grenade tossing, ramming, and torturous exposure to the sea. Because of his testimony, Kielbasa and Kümmerol are eventually brought before an international war-crimes tribunal. The captain's defense is that the slaughter was "an operational necessiThere are 30,000,000 people in this country aged 10 to 17.

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Their mothers and fathers are mysteries to them.

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ty," essential to preserve his own crew. Gunnery Officer Kümmerol's defense is that of a subordinate obeying a superior officer.

The crime and the plea recall Nürnberg, of course, and other "war crimes" trials following World War II. Griffin makes his point through the U.S. officer defending the Germans. "We talk now of 'war crime,' " says the defense counsel, "but the real crime is war itself and the war criminals are those who commence it or who, having the power to do so, fail to prevent it. We can no more make laws against it than we can make laws against love or fear or hate for it is as much a part of all ordinary men as they are.'

That is the theme of Griffin's book but not its sum total. The author has endowed his characters with enough depth, human good and human frailties so that neither victor nor vanquished menopolizes virtue. One cannot, even during the submariners' trial, condone their atrocity. But, Griffin wonders, was the crime any greater for the U-boat officers than for the pilots who bombed Dresden or the German scientists who built the buzz bombs that terrified London? And if so, why? Because the lifeboat victims were visible to the killer and therefore more human than the unseen victims of an air raid?

Griffin does more than tell a good varn. He points out the hopelessness of trying to apply humane laws to the inhumane lawlessness of war.

1061 & All That

THE OTHER CONQUEST by John Julius Norwich. 355 pages. Harper & Row. \$6.95

The Normans are well remembered for 1066 and all that. But if the conquest of England is a triumphant chapter in the Norman chronicle, it is no more so than one written with blood and steel on another island at almost the same time. Historians have scanted the Normans' other conquest, and the world has all but forgotten it. This book by a British nobleman, the second Viscount Norwich,* should handsomely redeem both oversights.

Sicily, that tragic outcropping of volcanic rock that looms from the Mediterranean just two miles off Italy's toe. was the prize. Neither the centuries nor Etna, Sicily's restless mountain, had ever let the island sleep. Eight waves of plunderers had overrun it before the Normans arrived in 1061 to add it to their already extensive holdings in southern Italy. In 31 years of savage combat, the Normans subdued the Saracens, who then controlled Sicily, ushering in an era of nationhood and peace the likes of which the island had never known before-nor was ever to know again.

Author Norwich is fascinated by the

6 Son of the first Viscount Norwich (Alfred Duff Cooper) and Lady Diana Cooper.



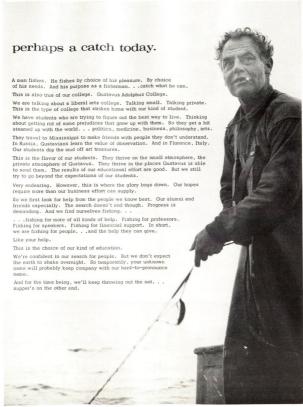
ROGER DE HAUTEVILLE Masters of the odds

stocky warriors who came down from Normandy as pilgrims and found the lower Italian peninsula, with its brittle alliances and private wars, exactly to their taste. The Normans raised sword against anyone who blocked their way, even the Popes, to whom they swore fealty. As Norwich writes, they "mastered the art of being on the winning side."

They were also masters of the art of combat, perhaps unequaled before or since. In the field, they enjoyed it when the odds were at least 20 to 1-against them. Espionage, reconnaissance, subversion, psychological warfare-they knew and practiced all these supposedly modern martial stratagems. To "psych" his adversaries before the siege of Palermo, the Norman commander, Roger de Hauteville, released a flock of captured carrier pigeons-after tying to their legs scraps of cloth soaked in Saracen blood

Though the Normans were experts at "piracy, perjury, robbery, rape, blackmail and murder," as Norwich puts it. they were also uncommonly gentle conquerors. In all of their exploits, they proved less interested in imposing their own customs on their captives than in adopting the ways-not to mention the possessions-of those they had subdued. Little more than a century's residence in France sufficed to erase the maritime traditions of what was once a seagoing Viking people. In Norman Sicily, says Norwich, the victors "created a climate of enlightened political and religious thinking in which all races, creeds, languages and cultures were equally encouraged and favored.

Viscount Norwich, whose first essay into history was inspired by a holiday visit to Sicily six years ago, has retold the story of the Normans' little-remembered adventure there with infectious enthusiasm and commendable skill. It is difficult not to be swept up in the momentum of those violent times-and not to look forward impatiently to the



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next installment of the story, in which Norwich aims to tell how "the cultural genius that was Norman Sicily's chief legacy to the world bursts at last into the fullness of its flower."

The Protagonist as Pudding

THE MAN WHO HAD POWER OVER WOMEN by Gordon M. Williams. 319 pages. Stein and Day, \$5.95.

Thanks to a leering title, bales of advance ballyhoo and the promise that it would expose the really "in" people in swinging London, this novel about a public relations man with an identity problem seems headed for bestsellerdom. A first printing of 40,000 copies has been ordered, the Literary Guild has snatched it up, paperback rights have been sold for six figures, and Paramount plans to film it. But nothing swings all that much in the book.

The central figure, a paunchy, 37year-old promoter of pop singers, is neither big enough to be a hero nor mean enough to be an antihero-it is simply a case of the protagonist as pudding (in this case, Yorkshire). Peter Reaney is as square as Trafalgar. He dangles from familiar hang-ups: a nagging wife whom he calls Her Malevolence, a job about which he feels guilty, and a loathing for the contemporary English way of life. His conversation is modishly cynical: "Take to the boats. lads, and let the women drown."

What about his power over women? Mostly in his mind. In one of Reaney's sexual fantasies, he is the only man in the Empire who escapes impotence from a fiendish dust unleashed by the Russians. An all-woman Cabinet appeals to him to fulfill his duties. "My greatest achievement," he recalls, "was to produce the goods for Britain 113 times in one week." But when the dreams end. Reaney is strictly a power failure. He attributes one blowout to the fact that the widow in the upstairs flat had bad breath. He talks a young singer out of bed by asking the equivalent of what's a nice thing like you doing in show biz. He finally finds happiness in a most old-fashioned way: with his best friend's wife

Williams' story does contain some ribald fun. "Come on, desiccated creeps," Reaney cries out in a with-it drinking club, "throw off your guilt, throw out your chests, you're English. Form up the squares, Kabul to Kandahar, Mad Mullahs, Pathans, Uhlans, Marshal Ney -stuff the lot of them, bloody foreigners, show them cold English steel." But his writing is marred by clichés of thought ("That was life, people dominated by people, dominating others in turn") and some awful puns ("Ezra Pounds while Ernest Humsaway"), An ex-London journalist, Williams

writes as if he knows London. If so, those in search of a really swinging scene might just as well cancel that BOAC flight and book seats instead for Katmandu-or even Kansas City.



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